The lyfe of Dares Phrigius, taken oute of Volaterane. ·1·

Dares Phrigius the hiſtoriographe hathe writtē i greke the warre of the Grecians & Troians, in the whiche he hym ſelf plaid the ſouldier, as Iſidore the fyrſte in a maner of all hiſtoriographes doeth wrote. The whiche Dares (fynally after the takynge of Troye) remayned in the retinue or hande of Antenor, as Cornelius Nepos wryteth, the whyche tranſlated out of Greke into Latyn the thynge that Dares lefte in wrytynge, dedicated to Criſpus Saluſtius.

The faythfull and true storye of the destruction of Troye, compyled by Dares Phrigius, which was a souldier whilst the siege lasted, Translated into Englyshe by Thomas Paynell.

(1)

Anno. 1553.

¶ To the right worshipfull syr John Bourne Knyght, one of the Quenes cheif Secretaries, Thomas Paynell wysseth all health and prosperitie.

After that this hystorye of the ruyne & destruction of Troye wrytten by the auncient hystoriographe Dares Phrigius, was euen of late deliuered me, translated into Frenche, and that I had peruled, & well perceaued the truth, the prety and fyne conueyaunce therof, the politike and ingenious feates of

of martial actes, and the prudent per-
suasions and counsels, both of the
Grecians, and of the Troians ther-
in contayned: I was so in loue ther-
with, that incontinently I prepared
both penne, ynke, and paper, to tran-
slate the same into oure Englysshe
tonge: ponderynge therewith, howe
pleasaunt & how profitable a thinge
it shulde be vnto the nobilitie of this
our realme, most feruentlye in these
our dayes geuē to the knowledge of
forren historyes, and subtell poyntes
and stratagemes of warre, to haue it,
and to reade it in Englysshe. For al-
beit that historyes do indifferentlye
auayle al men, yet most specially no-
ble and learned men, because that the
knowledge of them is most profita-
ble and necessary to all those, whiche
haue the gouernaunce of commonne
weales. By these the myndes of such
noble

noble and learned men may be stur-
red to the study of true nobilitie, and
vertue. By these the begynnynge of
empyres is knowen, and why there
hath chaunsed in them so greate and
so straunge alterations and greuous
commotions. In these are conteyned
the preceptes of offices and vertues,
whereby the common weale maye
most prosperously be preserued, con-
tinued, and auaunced. Histories do
teache men what best beseemeth them
to do, what may auaunce them, what
maye hurte and hynder them, what
maketh thē welthy and ryche, what
maketh them poore and nedye, what
maketh them to florysshe, what ma-
keth them to be in mysery, and howe
to knowe vyle flatterers from sure
and trusty frendes: good and fayth-
full ministers, from false feignynge
dissemblers. Suche histories then,

of martial actes, and the prudent per
suasions and counsels, both of the
Grecians, and of the Troians ther=
in contayned: I was so in loue ther=
with, that incontinently I prepared
both penne, ynke, and paper, to tran=
slate the same into oure Englysshe
tonge: ponderynge therewith, how
pleasaunt & how profitable a thinge
it shulde be vnto the nobilitie of this
our realme, most feruentlye in these
our dayes geuē to the knowledge of
forren hystoryes, and subtell poyntes
and stratagemes of warre, to haue it,
and to reade it in Englysshe. For al=
beit that hystories do indifferentlye
auayle al men, yet most specially no=
ble and learned men, because that the
knowledge of them is most profita=
ble and necessary to all those, whiche
haue the gouernaunce of commonne
weales. By these the myndes of such
noble

noble and learned men may be stur-
red to the study of true nobilitie, and
vertue. By these the begynnynge of
empyres is knowen, and why there
hath chaunsed in them so greate and
so straunge alterations and greuous
commotions. In these are contryned
the preceptes of offices and vertues,
whereby the common weale maye
most prosperously be preserued, con-
tinued, and auaunced. Hystories do
teache men what best besemeth them
to do, what may auaunce them, what
maye hurte and hynder them, what
maketh thē welthy and ryche, what
maketh them poore and nedye, what
maketh them to florysshe, what ma-
keth them to be in mysery, and howe
to knowe vyle flatterers from sure
and trusty frendes: good and fayth-
full ministers, from false feignynge
dissemblers. Suche hystories then,

are a treasure whiche neuer ought to be refused nor reiected oute of noble and learned mens handes, for by the diligent turnynge and readynge of them, they may be as profitable vnto the commō weale, as to them selues, theyr frendes, and priuate families, and therwith haue an exacte knowledge of all that is necessarye to be knowen, concernynge thynges done in tymes paste. wherefore it shall please your gentlenes, not to consyder the rude handlynge of this my small and symple gyfte, or that I iudge it worthy so learned a man in all poyntes as ye are, but to ponder the auncientnes, and ꝑ truth of this history, the knowledge that maye ryse thereof, and my louynge herte towarde you. Farewell.

The lyfe of Dares Phrigius, taken oute of Volaterane.

Dares Phrigius the hiſtoriographe hathe writtē i greke the warre of the Grecians & Troians, in the whiche he hym ſelf plaid the ſouldier, as Iſidore the fyrſte in a maner of all hiſtoriographes doeth wryte. The whiche Dares (fynally after the takynge of Troye) remayned in the retinue or hande of Anthor, as Cornelius Nepos wryteth, the whyche tranſlated out of Greke into Latyn the thynge that Dares lefte in wrytynge, dedicated to Criſpus Saluſtius.

¶ The originall begynnynge of the Troianes.

Ardanus, of whome the Troianstoke theyr radicall and fyrste begynnyng, the sonne of Jupiter and Electra, Athlas doughter by the diuine counseil leauynge and forsakynge Itali, went by Thracia vnto the yle of Samos, and named it Samothracia. And frō thence to Phrigia, the whych in like maner he named of his owne name, Dardana. Of this Dardanus is ifsued Erichtonius, of whō reygning there came Tros, a laudable man in iustice and goodnes: the whiche for

the

the eternall memory and celebration of his name, cauſed and commaunded that the countrye ſhoulde be called Troye. This Tros engendered and begatte two ſonnes, the one he called Ilus, and the yongeſt and laſt borne Aſſaracus, the whiche, inaſmuch as they were borne of the royall ſcepter and bloude, Ilus the eldeſt ſonne as ſyrſte borne, dyd reygne, and of hys name, named Troy, Ilium. Of hym came Laomedon, and of Laomedon Priamus. Of Aſſaracus, came Anchiſes, and of Anchiſes Eneas.

¶ Cornelius Nepos Epiſtle, vnto Criſpus Salluſtius.

¶ Cornelius Nepos vnto Sallust his frende gretynge.

Intreatynge very curiously at Athens diuers matters, there fell into my handes the hystory of Dares Phrygius, cõteynynge the warres of the Grekes & Troians, written with his owne hande, as the inscriptiõ doth declare: the whiche after I had effectuously reteyned, I incontinente translated it. And so doynge, I to declare the thynge more playnely, and to auoyd doubtful obscurities, haue added nor diminished nothynge. For whye, I thoughte it mete and good, so expres-

lye

lye to wryte it in latyn worde by worde, that eache one myght moost easely knowe and perceaue, how the thinges therin conteined were done, so that it might be the better beleued and the thynges estemed true, the whiche the historiographe beynge yet alyue, whan the diuorse and conflicte was betwene the Grekes and the Troians, hath leste in wryting. Shulde men gene more credence vn to the poete Homere, the which was longe after, affyrmynge in his poeticall wrytynges, that the Gods made warre agaynst mortall men, and at Athens was taken for a foole, after the iudgement and mynde of all me? But leauynge of suche matters, let vs returne vnto our purpose.

The hystorye of Dares Phrigius, of the ruyne and destruction of Troye.

Elias reygnynge in Peloponcia, had a brother named Aſō. Of this man is iſſued Jaſon, a very excellent man in vertu: the whiche for because he hadde ben good to his ſubiectes, intreatynge them humaynlye and gentlye, was muche ſet by, and beloued of all men. Kynge Pelias perceauyng that Jaſon was in ſuche reputation and auctorite with all the people, feared greatly leaſt he ſhoulde do hym ſome wronge

wronge, depryuing hym of his kingdome. But to auoyde the effecte of suche a doubtefull and perylous suspition, Pelias fained that there was in the Ile of Colchos a golden fleese of a shepe, a ryche thyng, and worthy of Jasons puissance and strengthe, perswadynge hym thzough promis of greatre compence, to conquere and to bzynge it awaye perforce. Wherevnto Jason, as one of hyghe courage and muche desyrous to se manye and dyuers countreys, thynking by suche meanes greately to auaunce, and to augmente his honoure, consented vnto the enterpryse, so that Pelias wouilde so furnyshe hym with men and other necessary thinges, that he shoulde want or lacke nothynge.

Then Pelias by and by commaunded his chiefe carpenter named Argus, to make and prepare suche fayre

and

and goodly shyppes, that they myght please and content Jason. Assone as ye brute was spred thorow al Grece, aswell of the foresayde shyppes, as of the totall and whole enterpryse of Jason into Colchos, his frendes & familiares presented and offred theyr seruyce and company vnto hym. After that Jason had geuen them thankes, he prayde them to be ready, and wayte for the oportune, and conuenente time of his departure. They came at the selfe same tyme wel minded and appoynted vnto the place signified and assigned vnto them by Jasons letters, that is to wyt, wher the shippe was, called Argo. Pelias with all diligence caused the nauye to be furnyshed with all thinges necessary, and exhorted Jason and his companye, coragiously to accomplish the thynge whiche was begonne, &

 so

so doynge that not they onelye, but al so all Grece shoulde obtayne greate honour and glory. But to declare by name all those that accompanyed Ja son, I thinke it not mete nor to anye purpose, let them therefore which be curyouse to knowe these thynges, reade suche authors, as haue specially wrytten of the Argonantes. Jaso then ariuinge & comynge into Phrigia, came and broughte his shyppes vnto the hauen of the riuer Simois, and there all his souldiers landed. But when kynge Laomedon was aduertised therof, he was greatelye moued, aswell for the greate number of shyppes, whiche were aryued and rested there, as for the multitude of the yonge mē of Grece, which were commynge thether: consydering also to be very daungerous vnto his people in tyme to come, yf the Grekes

2725.

accu-

accuſtomed them ſelues ſo to aryue & to campe in his dominions and countreys. Therfore Laomedon admoniſhed them by Imballadoures to retyre and departe out of his countrey, or els that he was mynded rughelye & rudely to repulſe them. The which thinge was very ſtraunge to Jaſon and his companye, and not eaſelye to be ſuffred, ſo vngentlye to be entreated of hym, whome they neuer offended. Neuertheleſſe, they fearing that thrugh the ire and anger of ỹ kyng, they might be deſtroyed and ſpoyled by the multitude of the barbarous people, if contrarye to the will and commaundement of Laomedon, they ſhulde make reſiſtaunce, ſeinge they had no preparation to warre, departed vnto theyr ſhyppes, and finallye came to Colchos, where they incontinent obteyned the golden fleſe, and

retur-

returned vnto theyr owne countrey.

A while after Hercules hauynge in remembraunce the cuill receite and intreatinge of Laomedon towardes Jason, went vnto Sparta, to delyre Castor and Pollux, in Salamina, Thelamõ, in Thessalia Peleus, in Pile Nestor, to fauour and ayd him to reuenge the iniurie, that the Grekes had receaued of ỹ king of Troye: the whiche thinge was willingly promysed him, and he declaringe his minde vnto Nestor, sayd he was sorye to be constrayned to make warre against the Troians, whom Nestor dyd well alowe. Hercules perceyuinge the good wyll of them all, caused .xb. shippes to be made, and suche men as were mete for the warre to be gathered. Whan the time of his departure was come, and that he had assembled by his letters, & otherwise

1743.

those whiche he had desired and pray ed, and had prepared all thinges in a good order: they sayled vntill they came by nighte into Phrigia, vnto ỹ porte and hauen of Sige, wher that Hercules Thelamon, and Peleus did most dyligently cause their hoost to be set a land, making Castor, Pol lux, and Nestor the cheife rulers to defende the shippes. Laomedon per= ceauinge the Grekes armye to be pit ched, & in campe at the port of Sige, by and by went thether with a great companie, and began to fight valiant ly. In the meane season Hercules cō passed about, and besieged the towne Ilium, so that he molested the citi= sins very sore, hauinge no word ther of, and vndefended. Then Laomedō goyng thether to succour and to ayd them, was slayne of Hercules, with all his children, Priamus excepted

which

whiche at that time (by his fathers commaundement) had the leadynge of an Armye in Phrigia. The Troians armye beynge thus destroyde, the towne battarde, taken, spoyled, and ouerthrowen, the Grekes (after thei had fyiled theyr shyppes and vessels with the pillage and spoyle) purposed to retourne home agayn. Among other thinges Thelamon for his booty toke with hym Hesiona kyng Laomidons daughter, whom Hercules for the vertue and excellencye that was in him, and because he was the fyrste that boldely approched vnto the breche, and entred the towne, gaue for a reward. Priamus therfore perceauinge that his father was deade, his citisens of Ilium subdued, & his sister Hesiona to be geuen for a pray, was very sory thus to se the state of the common welth of Troye, entre-

ted of ye Grekes. Wherefore he returned, accompanied with his wife Hecuba, and his children, that is, Hector Alexander, Deiphobus, Helenus, Troilus, Andromacha, Cassandra, and Polexena, to go into Ilium. He had also other chyldren oute of wedlocke, but yet men estemed them not, nor called none the kynges chyldren, but suche as were lawfully begottē. Assone as Priamus was come agayne to Troye, he edified his town agayne, he fortified it with much greter and stronger walles, repaired it with all kyndes of munitions and fortresses, and with a great number of men of armes, fearynge leaste he shoulde be destroyed, and sodenlye brought to ruyne as his father Laomedon was. Besydes all this, he buylded a palace royall, where he cōsecrated a temple and an ymage vnto

Ju-

The nāes of Priams children lawfully begotten.

Ach 10th

Iupiter. The names of the gates of the forelayde towne are these, Antenorida, Dardanida, Ilia, Scea, Catumbria, Troiana. But after that he sawe his towne, and other thynges apartayninge therunto sufficientlye prepared, he loked for a conuenient tyme, to reuenge the wronge that was done vnto hym in his goodes, and in the person of his father. And therefore he purposed to sende one of his an Ambassador into Greece, named Antenor, with a certayne com- .2765.
playnt to demaunde amende, aswell for the death of his father, and taking awaye of his goodes, as for the rauyshement of his syster Hesiona: promisinge neuertheless willinglye to indure and suffer, and to take all thinges in good parte, so that his syster were restored hym agayne. Antenor obeyinge the kynges commaunde-

ment, take shyppyng, and wandered so longe vppon the sea, that he came vnto a place in Grece named Manessia: where Pelius receaued him, and feasted for the space of thre dayes. At the fourth daye he requyred hym to declare the cause of his legation: the whiche aunswered that it was onely to admonyshe the Grekes, to restore Hesiona. Peleus understandynge that, and that the matter somewhat touched hym, toke it vnpacyently, and therfore he commaunded him incontinent to retyre from thense vnto some other place. Ante nor not beynge therwith content, sayled vnto Salamina, to perswade and induce Thelamon to restore Hesiona kynge Priamus sister, declarynge not to be ryghte nor reasonable, to kepe the doughter of a kynge in suche bondage. Whervnto Thelamon answered

red, that he hadde not offended Priamus, and that he was not mynded to restore the thynge, whiche was geuen him for his vertu and valiauntnes, and therefore that he shulde do his diligence to departe. Then Antenor toke shyppynge as before, & wēt to Achaia, and there solicited Castor and Pollux to content Priamus, aswell for the rauyshinge of Hesiona, as for other thinges, the whiche denied with great boldnesse, that in no wise they had offended Priamus, but contrarywyse that they and the other Grecians were fyrst prouoked and offended by Laomedon, therfore they commaunded him to departe. Furthermore Antenor the Imbassador went to Pile vnto Nestor for the self same thing, the which threatenynge dyd saye, that he marueyled that Antenor a Troian was so bold

and

and hardy to come into Grece, consi-
derynge that the anset of malice was
fyrst geuen by the Troians. Wham
Antenor perceaued his labor loste, &
also had heard the proude and bolde
aunswers of al the princes of Grece,
he returned home, makynge a reke-
nynge vnto Priamus of his iourny,
and dyd him to vnderstande and per-
ceaue the threatnynge aunswers of
the Grecianes, and therwithall pro-
uoked him to make warre agaynste
them. Priamus at the same selfe in-
stant, called all his chyldren, his fren
des, princes, and lordes, as Anchises
Eneas, Alcalegon, Talantus, Am-
photes, Panthus, and also his chyl-
dren begotten of his concubines, and
recited vnto them the whole order of
the legation and message made vnto
the Grekes by Antenor in his name
that is to wyt, of the death of his fa-
ther,

ther, of the ruyne & destructiō of Ilium, & of the rape of Hesiona, whose restoryng he promised to be a full satisfaction of all wronges, and therewith the aunswer of them, the euyll and vnkynd intreatinge shewed vnto his Ambassador. And therfore seynge he coulde haue no parte of his mynde, he purposed to prepare an hoost, to thintent that the Grecians so punyshed, shulde not at anye tyme haue the barbarous Troianes in derision. Fyrst of al he admonished his chyldren to take the principal charge of this thinge, and speciallye Hector his eldest sonne, the whiche promysed to fulfyll the wyll and commaundement of his father, and also that he woulde not onely reuenge the death of his graundefather, but also all the iniuries and offenses committed agaynste his elders, to the intente the

mis=

miſdedes of the Grekes ſhoulde not remayne vnpunyſhed: but yet he doubted muche of the ende of his enterpryſe, becauſe that ỹ Grecians ſhuld and myghte haue great ſuccoure and ayde of diuers nations. Alſo becauſe that in Europe were verye ſtronge men, and apte vnto warre, and in Aſia men were delicatelye nouryſhed in reſte and ydlenes, and therfore deſtitute of a nauy mete for ſuch a purpoſe. ¶ This notwithſtandynge Alexader exhorted that a nauy ſhuld be prepared for this iorney vnto Grece, offerynge him ſelfe to be the cheife and principal conductor of the army, yf it ſo pleaſed the kynge his father, ſuch confidence he had in the Gods, and truſted to return vnto his houſe victorious and triumphing ouer his enemyes. For he ſayde as he went a huntynge in the foreſt named Ida

he fell a slepe, vnto whome Mercurius came, sayinge he had chosen hym iudge as concernynge the beautie of thre goddesses there present. Juno, Minerua, and Venus, and that Venus had promised hym the fayrest lady of all Grece, if amonge those thre, he would iudge and esteme hyr to be the fayrest: and that for this reason and cause, Priamus shulde haue the better hope, inasmuch as Venus did fauer Alexander.

This opinion dyd marueloulsye well please Deiphobus, whereby he trusted to haue righte, and satisfaction of the Greekes, yf the thynge whyche was enterprised, were folowed. Helenus cleane contrarye, as a true Prophete, foretolde the commynge of the Greekes, the Destruction that they shulde

shoulde do in the countreye & towne of Troye, the ruyne of his father and brethren, yf his brother Alexander brought awaye perforce a woman out of the countrey of Grece. Troilus the yõgest sonne, but yet no lesse corragious and valiaunt then Hector, counseled, and perswaded a nauye to be prouided, and with al diligence to set forwarde vnto Grece: and that men shulde not feare, nor haue no regarde vnto his brothers wordes. Whose counsell was greatly alowed and approued of all men. This done, Priamus sent Deiphobus and Alexander into Licaonia, to chose oute, & to gather together men, mete for the warre, and to assemble the people to the counsell. After that Priamus had purposed to shewe these thinges vnto his children, he, to the entente that the inferiors shulde be obedient

vnto

vnto theyr elders and superiours, de clared vnto them the iniuries and wronges that they had suffred of the Grekes. And that he had sente Antenor into Grece, to the intente he myghte be reasonably aunswered for hys syster, and other thynges, and that Antenor was ignominiously receaued and entreated, nor coulde not accomplyshe, nor obtayne anye thynge of his businesse, as concernynge his legation: and therefore it was very expediente that Paris (as it was purposed) shulde reuenge the death of his graundfather, and other greuous and great iniuries committed vnto the Troianes. He also commaunded Antenor to shewe his minde, whiche encouraged the Troianes to make warre vpon the Grekes, shewynge them in fewe wordes what he had done in Grece. Priamus

mus or euer he went anye further in this matter, dyd openlye yet once a-gayn aske them, whether there were any of his, that agreed not vnto this warre, to thende he shoulde tell hym in open fielde. where vnto Panthus in the presence of Priamus & other, answered and spake the thynge, the whiche as he sayde, he had learned of his father Enphorbius, that yf Alexander brought a woman oute of Grece, it shoulde be the ruyne and extreme misfortune of the Troianes: and that it were muche more honest and better to lyue in tranquillitye, then thorough warres, and other troubles to lese theyr auncient libertie, and so lyghtelye to put them selues in hasarde and iopardye.

The people dispraysed the counsell and auctoritie of Panthus, and submitted theym selues vnto the

kinges

Panthus fauorted.

kynges wyll, as readye and disposed to do that shoulde please hym to comaũd. And after that Priamus had promysed to prepare shyppes, and other thynges to go into Grece, and that in suche sorte, that nothynge shoulde be lackynge, they all with one voyce promised him their whole obedience. Priamus then thanked them, and so the counsell ceased and brake vp. Therfore wt al spede, Priamus did send labourers into ỹ forest Ida, to hewe tymber to make shyppes. And in the meane season, he sent Hector into the hye partes of Phrigia to assemble an Army. Cassandra now vnderstanding and perceauing this enterprise, foretolde the thynge that shoulde chaunce vnto the Troianes, yf her father would persceuere and go on to moleste the Grecians with warre,

But

But the tyme beyng now come, and the shyppes furnished, and the souldiers of Licaonia brought thether by Alexander and Deiphobus, there lacked nothinge but theyr departure. Priamus hauynge thus all thynges in a readines, made Alexander the generall captayne of his armye, and with hym as guydes, Deiphobus, Eneas, and Polidamus: commaundynge Alexander syrste to go vnto Sparta to Castor and Pollux to cõmun with them for the restoryng of Hesiona, and that performed, the people of Troye wouide be ryght well satisfied and contente: and yf they denied him any thinge, that he shuide be aduertised therof, to the intent he myght sende hym freshe ayde and succour. Then Alexander with his, and Antenors the Imbassadors companye, sayled into Grece. But

yet or euer they came to the yle Citherea, they recountred and mette Menelaus in the mid waye, going vnto the pyle, merueylynge and doubtynge to what parte or coste this great armie went.

And so they met bothe togethers, and although they saw and beheld one another, yet they were ignoraunte nor knewe not whither the one and the other went. Euen vpō the selfe same daye Castor and Pollux were gone with their gales toward Clitemnestra, & had brought thether Hermiona Helena her doughter. The daye when Alexander came to Citherea, was dedicated and holye in the honour of Juno, in the whiche place he vnderstode, that there was a temple of Diana and Venus, The Citherians de-

maundynge thꝛoughe great admi=
ration ſwhat he ſwas, and frome
ſwhence this great and triumphant
companye ſwas come, had thys an=
ſwere: that it ſwas Alexander kyng
Pꝛiamus ambaſſadour to Caſtoꝛ
and Pollux. Helene Menelaus
ſwyfe knoſwynge that Alexander
ſwas in Citharea ſo nobly and roy=
ally appoynted, deſyꝛed greatlye to
ſee hym, and ſwente to a toſwne nye
vnto the ſea (called by her name He
lena) ſwhere ſhe purpoſed ſwithin
the temple to doe ſacrifice vnto Ap
pollo and Diana. Alexander being
verye ioyfull of the appꝛochement
and commyng of Helena, mindyng
and remembꝛynge her greate bꝛwe=
tye, beganne thꝛoughe a greate de=
ſyꝛe and affection to ſee her and to
goe and mete her.

Helena perceyuynge that Alexander was come to her towne, no lesse desirous on her parte to see Alexander, mete hym by the waye, where the one seynge and beholdynge the other, were euen forthwith taken with suche ioue, that they appoynted the tyme and conuenient houre to speake and commen together.

Therfore Alexander commaunded all hys men to be in a readines in their shyppes, purposynge in the night folowing to take Helena and a certayne numbre of her damsels as she was doynge sacrifice in the temple. The whiche thynge was fulfilled & done. The citesyns perceyuynge that, fought verye longe agaynst hym, but yet they fayled so muche to recouer their Helen, that

they themſelues through the multitude and great company of Alexander, were ouercome, the temple and the towne ſpoyled, manye priſoners caryed away: thys done, incontinent they louſed & hoyſed vp their ſayles purpoſynge to returne from thence, he came to an hauen named Tenedon, where after he had conforted Helen beynge verye heauye, he certified hys father Priamus by letters of all thynges that was done. Menelaus beynge in Pylas was certified of this deede whiche wente with all ſpede vnto Sparta with Neſtor frō whēce he ſent Argos deſyrynge his brother Agamēnon to come thither to him

In the meane tyme Alexander came home to his owne houſe with his praye, recited the order and diſ-

courſe

scourse of all his doynges, wherof Priamus was verye ioyfull trustynge that at the lest his suster Hesiona throughe the recouerynge of Helen shoulde be restored with other recompence and satisfaction of all that here tofore the Grekes had destroyed, pylde, and caryed oute of the countreie, & from the people of Troye. And after he had with fayre wordes cõforted the desolate Helen, he maryed her to his sonne Alexander. Assoone as Cassandra beheelde her she beganne to prophesye euen as before. And therfore by the commaundement of Priamus she was taken and closed vp.

After that Agamemnon was come into Sparta, and hadde comforted hys brother, they purposed to sende into al Grece to complains

them of thys open iniurie, and that to reuenge the same, it was necessarye to proclayme war against the Troyans. Where Achiles, Patroclus, & Diomedes went purposely into Sparta to Agamemnō ready Warmes to reueng ẏ iniurius ded of the Troyans, appointing Agamēnon to be chiefe of al the armie. After this they signified throughe out all Grece their interprince, to the intent that euerye man shoulde be readie in armes at the assemble in the porte of Athens, to defende their ryght and honoure, and to reuenge the rauishement of Helen. Amonge whome Castor and Pollux folowed the companye with shyppes vnto the porte Lesbe, because of the wronge committed in the persone of their sister Helen, but

but yet throughe a certayne rage that chaunsed there euen sondenly, they left of to sayle and to folowe, and vanished awaye as it had bene the ayre, in so muche that in no part they were euer seene after.

Therfore men estemed them to be transported into heauen, and set in the range and number of the Goddes immortall. And notwithstandynge that the inhabiters of Lesbia soughte and persued theym by the sea with shyppes and gailes euen vnto Troye: Yet there is no mencion that euer they were founde agayne. Wares Phrigius the author of this history, beynge present at all feldes and iourneyes euen vntyll Troy was sacked, sayeth, that he sawe theym in the time of warre and truces, and furthermore that he learned of the Grekes

the grace, face and nature of theym both. He ſayeth therfore that they were lyke one another, their heers was ſomwhat yelowe, great eyes, fayre faced and cleane, & well made and furniſhed with all the members of the bodye.

Helen was ſomwhat lyke vnto theſe, fayre, of a ſwete grace and ſimple, wel made of her members, and a lytle ſpotte betweene her browes, and a lytle mouthe. As touchynge Priamus the kynge of Troye, he was of a fatre behauuer, greate, and ſwete in wordes, of body ſomwhat ſwarte. Hector liſped, white courld herde, landblynde, lyght and quicke membred, of a venerable countenaunce, berded, well proporcioned, hardye in warre, couragious, gentle to his ſubiectes proper & mete, & wurthy

worthy to be beloued. Deiphobus & Helenus lyke vnto their father of face, but of diuers natures & maners Deiphobus was stronge, Helenus gentle, wyse, foretellynge the thinges that were to come.

Troylus great, very stronge, berye faire, valiante, and for his age wyse, and desirous of vertue.

Alexander was whyte, strong, verye fayre eyde, yelowe herde and softe, faire mouthed, a swete voyce, quicke, couetous of domination.

Eneas ruddye, square, eloquent, good to speake withall, religius, wyse in counsell, fayre, open and quicke eyde and blacke.

Antenor, longe, slender, lyghte membred variable, dissemblynge, and ware. Hecuba great, but som what brode of bodye, fayre modest,

of a manly conſtancie, iuſte & good. Andromacha cleare eyed, long, faier modeſt, wyſe, chaſte, ſwete.

Caſſandra, of a meane ſtature, rounde mouthed, ruddy, gliſtering eyes, knowynge the thynges that wer to come. Polixena, white, hie, fayre, longe necked, fayre eyed, long heere, righte vp, her members well made, and well proporcioned, long fingerde, ſtreight legged, her feete well compaſſed, of mynde ſymple, liberal, ſumptuous, and in bewtye far paſſynge all othey. Agamemnon white of bodye, greate, ſtronge of membres, eloquent, prudent, noble, and riche. Menelaus meane of ſtature, ruddy, fayre, acceptable, and of a good grace. Achilles courageous, fayre mouthed, verye ſtronge of armes, very courid herd, gentle, rugh

in

in armes, a merye face, liberall, his heer of ỳ couler of mir. Patroclus fair of bodi, grene eied, strõg shamfast, fearefull & modestie, ryght vp, wise, liberal. Aiax Oileus square, mighty of membres, swart of bodye, merye, stronge, and sage. Aiax Thelamonius, baliante, cleare of voyce, blacke herde and curlde, simple, swete of spirite, otherwyse furious against his enemis. Ulixes, assured craftye, meane of stature, of face ioyful, eloquent, sage, rude and austere in war, very sharpe, heddye substel, impaciẽt, hardy. Diomedes strong, square of body, honest of face austere, sharpe in warre, often crying, subtel, impacient, dum, harrdy. Hector greate, lodge noled, targe, white throughe oute all his bodye, good in counsel and wyse.

Pto-

of a manly conſtancie, iuſte & good. Andromacha cleare eyed, long, faier modeſt, wyſe, chaſte, ſwete.

Caſſandra, of a meane ſtature, rounde mouthed, ruddy, gliſtering eyes, knowynge the thynges that ſwer to come. Polixena, white, hie, fayre, longe necked, fayre eyed, long heere, righte vp, her members well made, and well proporcioned, long fingerde, ſtreight legged, her feete well compaſſed, of mynde ſymple, liberal, ſumptuous, and in bewtye far paſſynge all other. Agamemnon white at bodye, greate, ſtronge of membres, eloquent, prudent, noble, and riche. Menelaus meane of ſtature, ruddy, fayre, acceptable, and of a good grace. Achilles courageous, fayre mouthed, verye ſtronge of armes, very courid herd, gentle, rugh

in

in armes, a merye face, liberall, his heer of ỳ couler of mir. Patroclus fair of bodi, grene eied, strõg shamfast, fearefull & modestie, ryght vp, wise, liberal. Aiax Oileus square, mighty of membres, swart of bodye, merye, stronge, and sage. Aiax Thelamonius, baliante, cleare of voyce, blacke herde and curide, simple, swete of spirite, otherwyse furious against his enemis. Ulixes, assured craftye, meane of stature, of face ioyful, eloquent, sage, rude and austere in war, very sharpe, heddye subtel, impaciẽt, hardy. Diomedes strong, square of body, honest of face austere, sharpe in warre, often crying, subtel, impacient, dum, hardy. Hector greate, lodge noled, large, white throughe oute all his bodye, good in counsel and wyse.

Pto-

Protheſilaus of a reſplendent bodye of a good and honeſt grace, aſſured, light, preſumpteous.

Neoptolemus great, courageous, diſpitefull, ſtammerynge, of a croked viſage, rounde eyed, proude.

Palamedes, ſlender, longe, ſage, of a great heart, and gloſynge.

Podalirus groſſe, valiant, proud, heavye. Machaon greate, ſtronge, prudent, pacient, prompt and ready to mercye. Merion of a meane ſtare, ruddye, merye of face, vitious, obſtinate, cruell, impacient.

Briſeis fayre, not to hie of ſtature. White yelowe herde, and ſofte, with frowninge browes, faire eyed, a well proporcioned bodye, ſweete, ſhamefaſt, ſimple and good.

Thus the Grekes nauy beyng readie and inſtructed, came to Athens.

The

The first was Agamemnon from Micenes with a hundred shyppes. Menelaus from Sparta with the scoze. Archelaus and Protenor fro Bruce with fiftie. Alcalaphus and Almenus from Orceme with thirtie. Epistrophus and Schedi-
us from Phocis with fourtye.
Aiax Thelamon for company take brought from Salamine hys bro-
ther Teucer, Bublation, Amphi-
macus, Dorius, Thesius, and Pa
liſemus with fourtye shyppes.
Nestor came from Pile with lxxx. shyppes in numbre. Thoas frome Etolia with the scoze. Aiax Dile-
as from Locres with seuen & thir-
ty shyppes. Antippus, Phidippus and Thoas of Macedone with thir-
tie shyppes. Idomeneus & Mezio-
nes frome Crete with foure scoure

Protesilaus and Protarchus from Philaque with fourtye. Podalirius and Machaon the sonne of Esculapius with fourtye and two. Achilles with Patroclus and the Myrmidons from Pithia with fiftye. Telepolemus from Roodes with eyght. Euripilus from Ormena with thre score. Zantippus and Amphimacus frō Elida with twelue. Polibetes and Leontius from Larissa with fourty shippes. Diomedes, Euripilus, Steleneus from Argos with fonre scoure. Philoctetes frō Melebra with vij. Enneus frō Cipers with xxj. shippes. Proteus frō Magnesa with xl. Agapenor from Archadia with fourty. Mnesteus from Athenes, with fifty. Creneus frome Pile & two and twentye. The names of

the

the captaynes of Grece do mounte vnto thyze scoze and nyne, the which broughte to the warre aboute a leuen hundzed and fourty shippes.

After that they were all come to Athenes, Agamemnon called his captaynes to counsel, prayed them and exhozted theym to mayntayne theyz ryght and quarel, promysyng to content theim at their pleasure.

Furthermoze, they thought it bery good, oz euer they departed to take counsel of Appollo, where vnto euery man accozded. And to do thys thing, Achilles was sent with Patroclus vnto Delphos. In ỳ mene while Priamus being well aduertised of ỳ wyll & preparation of his enemies gathered mẽ thozowout al his coũtreies exhozting euery man couragiously to defend his contrei.

When

Patroclus

Calchas for the Troianes a while but revolted at length to the Greekes

when Achilles and Delphos had vnderstanded by the oracle, that the Greekes shoulde beare awaye the victorye, and Troy at the tenth yeres ende shoulde be taken and destroyed by theym, he dyd sacrifice vnto God Appollo, as it was commaunded. At the selfe same tyme likwise Calchas was sent to Delphos to gratifie Apollo with gyftes and ryche Jewels, for the Troianes, & to counsel with him of the state of hys realme & other goodes, vnto who it was answered by the oracle, and counseled, that he should confederate him self with thee Grekes agaynst the Troyanes, & that he shoulde beare theym asmnche fauour as he might possible in disclosynge the thynge that he might perceyue and vnderstaude of the affayres

res of Troye, to thys entent, that the Grekes shoulde not leaue of nor departe vntyll Troye were taken and destroyed. Achilles & Calchas met together within the temple, & after they had confederate their answeres of the oracle together, the which were lyke and agreable, they reioyced & confirmed their aliance and amitie. So they came together to Athenes, where Calchas was gentelye receyued of all the Grecianes. Their shyppes beynge nowe prepared to sayle, they were sodenly taken, and troubled with an horrible & a meruelous tempest: therfore Calchas as a prophete counseled them to tourne their sayles to some other parte, and go towardes the porte named Aulis, vnto the which they came at the last. After

that Agamemnon had with ſacri-
fice apayſed and ſatiſfied Diana, he
cauſed to hoyſe vp their ſayles, and
to go on vnto Troy, and to do this
more eaſily, Philocte was vnto thē
as a guyde, the whiche before tyme
had bene in the Argonantes in the
lād of Troy. By the wai thei came
vnto a towne appertaynynge to
Priamus, whiche after they had
taken and ſacked, they wente to
Tenedon, killynge man, woman
and child, the whiche they tooke in
like maner. But Agamemnon de-
uided the ſpoiye amonge his ſoul-
diers. This done, he called a
counſel wherin it was concluded,
that Diomedes and Ulixes ſhulde
goe vnto Priamus, requirynge
hym to reſtore Helen with other
thynges rauiſhed and taken a-

ways

waye by Alexander. Durynge the tyme that these men communed with Priamus, Achilles & Thelephus were sent to take Mysia for a praye, where kyng Teuthras raigned. Where when they came, they spoyled al the countrye.

And Achilles so wounded the kynge commynge in armes in the defence of hys countreye, that he fell to the grounde, whome Telephus coucred wyth hys shylde, that Achylles slewe hym not oute of hande, and that because in tymes paste Teuthras hadde lyberalye receyued Telephus Hercules sonne into hys house, beynge yet but verye younge.

Some

Some other do ſaye, that euen then Hercules hadde ſlayne Diomedes with hys puſſiant and wylde horſes, and deliuered all hys kyngedome into the handes of Teuthras. and that Telephus therfore had ſuccurred hym. But Teuthras perceyuynge that throughe that ſtroke he coulde not eſcape deathe, he beynge yet alyue deliuered hys kyngdome of Mylia vnto Telephus, and inſtituted hym kyng as his heire and ſucceſſur, whome after that he was deed Telephus dyd burye moſt honourably. Finallye, Achilles ſhewed Telephus that the beſte conſeruation of his kyngedome and to the intent that in his neceſſitie, he mighte be ſuccuered and holpen of the Grekes: was to furniſhe and yerelye to prepare a certayne quan-

tite

titie of corne oute of hys realme, for the Grekes campe, whereby he him selfe with his hooste shoulde not go agaynst ẏ Troianes: but remayne at home for the more surer conseruatiō of his newe kingdome. This ended, Achilles returned with a great praye and botye from Misia to Tenedon: recitinge at length to Agamemnon and his companions, what he had done, of whome he was greatlye praysed, for hys industry & diligence. In the meane whyle the Ambassadours of Grece recited anh declared vnto Priamus the causes of their legation, and the wyll of Agamemnon, that is: to know yf the Troianes woulde restore Helen with the other botye, and that the Grekes beynge satisfied and contented for those thinges,

would

would pelably returne agayne. For an aunſwere Priamus recited the iniurye of the Argonautes, the deſtruction and ſacking of Ilium, the death of his father, the violent rape and iniuſt ſeruitute, in the whyche his ſiſter Heſiona was deteyned by the Grekes, the cupil and vngentle intreatyng of Antenor his Imbaſſadour in Grece: therfore he denyed the peace, denunced warre, and commaunded them to returne, and depart out of his countreye. The Imballadours beyng returned, and the aunſwere of Priamus declared to the Grekes, the matter was reuoked into the counſell. Nowe we thinke it good to recite the names and prouinces of the Lordes and princes, whyche came with theyr hooſtes, to ſuccoure Priamus a-

gaynſt

gaynste the Grekes. First from Celia came Pandarus and Amphideastus frome Colophonia, Amphimacus and Mnesteus.

Frome Licia, Sarpedon and Glaucus. Frome Larissa Hipportogus and Cupesus. From Cironia Remnes. Frome Thracia Pyrus & Alcanus. From Peonia Paractemesus, & Teropeus. Frō Phrigia Ascanius, Zantippus, and Portius, frō Eliconia. Eusemeus, from Beocia Asimeus and Foricus from Buctiua Epistropolis and Boccius from Palaconia Philleminus, from Ethiopia Pirses and Mennon, from Thracia Heseus & Archilogus, from Agrestia Adrastus and Amphius, from Auzonia Epistrophus. Unto these compa-

nies and hostes, Priamus appoynted Hector for chiefe and principall Captayne, nexte after Deiphobus, consequently Alexander, Troilus, Eneas, & Memnon. And as Agamemnon on the other part toke deliberation, and made prouision for the enterprise, came Palamedes the sonne of Nauplius from Corma with thirtye shippes, and excused him selfe, that he came not to the assemble at Athens, withholden and let by sycknes, but that he came incontinent. and assone as it was possible for him to come, and as the oportunitie of time would serue. The whiche excuse was taken of all other in good parte, gaue him thankes, and prayde him to assiste them, as one of the counsell. And forasmuche as the Grecians doubted of

theyr

theyr settynge forwarde to Troye, they would know Palamedes cou-sell, whether they shoulde geue the assaulte to Troy by day or by night. He aunswered, that he founde none occasion, why they shoulde geue the assaulte by night, but in the middes of the dai, as he thought it most expedient, wherevnto they all consented and agreed, and choyse Agamemnon captaine of al ỹ army. The whiche sent forthwith Helio-dus Demorãtes & Anius into Mi-sia & other places for sufficiẽt furni-ture of vitelles & other munitions: whiche donne he called for his men of warre, and prayed, admonished, and exhorted them to be dilgente, faythfull, and to their superiours obedient. And after the signe was geued, they sayled, and finally came

with

with all their ſhippes vnto Troye. The Troyanes beynge aduertiſed thereof, defended theyr borders and limites mãfully. Protheſilaus made excurſions and rodes by lande, beate downe and chaſed al before him, vntyll that Hector mete him, whome he ſlewe, chaſed the other, and put them out of order. But where Hector was not, there, the Troyanes were chaſed & ouerthrowen. And after great occiſion and murther on all partes, at lengthe commeth to the feide Achilles, conſtraynynge the Troyanes to flie, and chaſed thẽ in to Troye. And ſo long continued the ſkyrmyſh, that the nyght ſeperated the battel. Agamemnon ſet the reſt of hys hooſte vpon the lande and campt all his men together. Hector the nexte daye folowynge

brought

broughte his men out of the citye, and afterwardes cāpt, and set them al in good order. Agamemnon on the other side, wente with a greate brute to mete him, wherof ensued a verye sharpe and furius battell, wherin was none so valiant nor so strong, that fel not to the grounde. Hector euen at the first slewe Patroclus, spoylde and cast him out of the army. Furthermore he pursued Merion, the which he slew in like maner. And as he was occupied & busy about ẏ spoyle, Mnestens gaue him a strock wͭ his swerd in the thighe. But notwithstandynge he was so wounded, he ceased not to laye on and strike vntyl he had smitten downe a greate numbre of hys enemies, & manfully pursuyng the other, he caused thē to forsak ẏ filde

If Aiax Thelamonius had not ſodenlye come thither, with whome Hector incountrynge knewe that he was of his bloude, that is ſonne of Heſiona his father Priamus ſiſter. Therefore at hys requeſt he cauſed the fier to ceaſe and to be remoued from the Grecians ſhippes and all his armie to retire. After that the one had gratified the other with gyftes, they departed good frendes. The nexte daye folowyng the Grekes obtayned a truce. Agamemnon to the honor of Protheſilaus made noble funeralles, and cauſed al other to be buryed. Achilles mourned, and celebrated funerall playes for his frende Patroclus. Whileſt the truce continued, Palamedes continually moued ſedition, ſayinge that Agamemnon was vn

worthye

worthie to be principal of the army and therfore in the presence of al the men of warre he shewed him selfe, and his willyng studye & diligence to the thinges pertayning to ỹ warre he returned out of the campe to set an order in the munitions, & in the disposition of the watche, to know and vnderstand the vsual signes of warre, to see equitie of measures & waightes, & to be shorte, for the instruction of al the whole campe.

After this dede he sayd that it was not reasonable, that Agamemnon which was chosen of a smal number of men to this dignitie, shoulde commaunde, and be superior of all those, the whiche were to come to the warre, considering that all inferiours and subiectes do looke and hope for some vertue in their captaynes

2774. In the meane ſeaſon that the Grekes quarelled and diſcorded thus amonge them ſelues for the ſuperioritie, and that two yeares were expired, the warre was renued and ſet vp agayne. wherein of the Grecianes part were chiefe doers Agamemnon, Achilles and Deomedes and Menelaus.

Of the other parte: Hector, Troylus, and Eneas. And when they recountred and mette one with another, ther was great murder, and the moſte valiantes of both partes were ſlayne.

Hector amonge all the other ſlew Boetes, Archilocus, and Protenor. But yet the nyght departed the battell.

Then after that Agamemnon hadde

hadde called hys Captaynes to counsayle, he boldelye admonyshed theym to prepare theym selues to fyghte, and pryncypallye agaynste Hector, the whiche hadde all readye slayne the mooste Valyaunte Captaynes amounge theym.

The nexte daye folowynge in the mornynge, the Armye of the Troyannes was leadde and guydyd by Hector, Eneas, and Alexander.

Agaynste whome the force and the wholle Nobilite of the Grecianes so sette theym selues, that of bothe sydes in thys furious inbekerynge a greate numbre of menne were slayne.

There

There Meuelaus & Aiax instantly pursued Alexander which thing he perceyuyng, with a fliyng darte smote Menelaus through ẏ thighe with whiche strocke notwithstandynge he was moued with greate payne, yet ceased not with Aiax the kynge of Locrus to pursue hym. But Hector perceyuyng hys brother in this daunger came accompanied with Eneas in his defence, whome Eneas brought out of the myddes of the armye into the city, but the nyght ended the battell.

The next day folowyng, Achilles and Diomedes guyded the armye: and of the other side Hector and Eneas, There was great murder. Hector kylled Orchomemes, Oramenes, Palamon, Epistrophus, Schedius, Delpenor, Dorius, and

Pollixemus

Polixenus al captaynes. Eneas slew Amphimacus, and Merius. Achilles on the contrary part slew Euphenius, Hipocrates, and Ascerius. Diomedes, Zantippus and Mestes. Agamemnon considerynge that his moste strongest and moste baliaunt men were slayne, retired, wherof the Troyanes beynge verye ioyfull, returned to ther campe. Agamemnon helde a counsel, stynde by hys captaynes, and other to sustayne and manye to fyght for that that was to come, and by no meanes to leaue of: and in asmuche as a great parte of his armye was alreadye distroyed, he trusted daye by daye that a freshe company of souldiers shoulde come from Mysya to ayde and succour them. The nexte day folowynge, he constrained al his

hooſte and captaynes to go to bat-
tel, and contrary wiſe the Troians
were brought to the filde vnder the
conduct of Hector: where the ſmote
ſo rudely on the one part and on the
other, that there fell manye thou-
ſandes, bothe Grekes and Troy-
anes. And thus they continued
manfully fightynge for the ſpace of
foure ſcore dayes. Agamemnon per
ceiuing that his men decayed more
and more, & in ſo great a numbre, &
that he was ſo greatlye ietted that
he could not as yet intend to bury,
his deade corpſes: he demaunded of
Priamus by embaſſadors truce for
xi. yeres, ỳ thei might haue a cõue-
nient time to bury ỳ dead, aſwel of
the one part as of ỳ other & to heale
the woũded, & to repare ther ſhips,
and to gather men, victals, & other
munitions together. Alixes & Di-
me-

medes wer sent by night towards Troy on this message, whither as thei were going thei met Dolon ꝑ Troyane, which questioned wt thē, wherfore thei cam so armed into ꝑ citie of Troy. To who n ꝑ answered, ꝑ thei wer embassadors sent by Agamēnon to Priāmus. Priamus knowing ꝑ thei were come, & perceiuing theyr will & minde, caused incontinent an assemble of his chiefest & lyed captaines, & in ꝑ counsel he opened ꝑ truce required of Agamēnon for iij. yeres, the which Hector foūde very suspitius & strang, because of ꝑ long time & continuaūce therof. But Priamus willed euerm ā to sai his aduice. Thei thought it good al, to suffer the Grecians to haue truce for iij. yeres. In ꝑ mene spate, ꝑ Troians repaired ther for-

Theſe thre yeares beynge now ex-
pired and ended, and that the tyme
of warre was come: The Troy-
anes came firſte into the felde vn-
der the conduct of Hector & Troy-
lus. And the Grekes vnder Aga-
memnon, Menelaus, and Diome-
des. They made greate occiſion.
Hector in the verye poynte of the
armye ſlewe Phidippus, and zan-
tippus captaynes. Achilles Lico-
nius, and Enphorbius Troyanes
And of one part and an other there
died a greate number of ſouldiers
and foote men: yet that notwithſtã-
dynge they ceaſed not to fight ſhar-
pelye the ſpace of thirty dayes con-
tinuallye. Priamus perceyuynge
that he had loſt the greateſt parte of
his hoſt, ſent ambaſſadors vnto A-
gamemnon to demaunde truce for
ſixe

2778.

ſixe monethes: The whiche thynge by the deliberation of the counſell, was graunted hym. The tyme of truce beynge expired, they fonghte verye manfullye together by the ſpace of twelfe dayes, where that on bothe ſydes manye ſtoute warryers were ſmytten downe, manye wounded, and afterwardes died.

Agamemnon demaunded a truce of Priamus for thirtye dayes, to bury hys men the whiche wer ſlayne, whiche thinge Priamus throughe good counſel dyd graunt him. The time of the warre beinge come, the truce ended: Andromacha Hectors wife had knowledge by her dreame which ſhe recited vnto Hector, that as that daye he ſhoulde not enter into the battell, the whiche thinge Hector miſpraiſed and tooke it for a

fable and for a womans dreame.
Andromacha beynge full of heaui=
nesse, praied Priamus to let Hector
as ẏ day from the battell. Therfore
Priamus sente Alexander, Hele=
nus, Troilus and Eneas to the cō=
flicte and battel. Hector perceyuing
that reproued greatly Andromacha
& bad her bryng hym forth his har=
nesse, for he coulde not by no mea=
nes stay hym selfe. For thys cause
Andromacha (the whiche had mo=
ued all the citie wher complayntes
and lament acions) went towards
Priamus recytynge vnto hym the
thynge that she by her dreame had
learned of Hector, and that he not
withstandynge that, by force and
hastinesse hadde caste and conueyed
hym selfe into the myddest of the
battell. And with her sonne Asti=

mayr in her armes she kneled down to Priamus, beseechynge him that for that daye, he wouide withdraw Hector from the battell Then Priamus sent them all to warre, onely Hector retayned. Agamemnon Achilles and Diomedes, and Aiax Locrus perceyuinge the absence of Hector were encouraged, and bolded to fyght the more sharpely, and in suche sorte that they slew many captaynes, and other greate lordes of Troye. Then Hector beyng aduertised that in this skirmyshe the Troynes were in greate trauayle and daunger cast him selfe into the battel, and out of hande kylde Idumeus, Leoutheus, wounded Hiphitus verye sore, and with a dart pearsed the thygh of Stenelcus. Achilles seyng diuers of his moste

valiaunt meme caſte doſwne by the hande of Hector, prepared him ſelfe agaynſte hym, and inforſed hym to meete hym face to face, thynkynge ful wel that if he ouercame him not that he ſwoulde deſtroye, and beate many of hys men: but in the meane ſeaſon the battell was verye ſoore. Hector in this conflicte and battell ſlewe Polibetes a verye excellent captayne, and as he enforſed hym ſelfe to ſpoyle hym, Achilles came, ſo that the fighte was augmented, and a great brute moued thorowe out all the campe and citie, whome Hector finallye ſwounded in the thighe. Therefore Achilles moore cherelye purſued hym, and ceſte not of his enterpriſe, vntyl he had ſmitten hym to deathe, put al the Troyanes to flyghte & chaſed them with

the

the Dente of the ſwearde vnto their toſwne gates, whome Memon reſiſted manfullye, foughte ſwith hym vntyll the nyghte ſeperated theym bothe looze ſwounded. And amonge all other Achilles beynge ſwounded departed frome the armye. All that nyght the Troyanes ceſſed not to lament the deathe and the abſence of valiaunt Hectoz.

The nexte daye foloſwynge the Troyanes entred agayne into battel, vnder the conducte of Memon. Agamemnon counſayled and perſwaded hys men to require a truce foz two mouthes, that men myghte burye theym ſwhiche ſwere ſlayne in batteil. Therfoze they ſent vnto Pziamus, of ſwhome they eſelye obtayned theyz demaunde.

Then cauſed Pziamus his ſon

Hector to be buryed before ỹ gates
Troye, and magnificent pompes
and funerall playes to be celebra-
ted. Whyle the tyme of the foreſay-
ed truce endured, Palamedes ceaſ-
ſed not to complayne of the impire
and principalitie of Agamemnon.

Therefore Agamemnon with-
out anye contradiction there vnto,
ſayde that he ſhoulde remitte the
matter to the diſcretion and wyll
of the people. The nexte daye
folowing, he aſſembled all the peo-
ple, where he purged hym ſelfe,
and ſhewed that he neuer coueted
ſuche auctheritye, conſideryng that
he was kynge and lorde of Myce-
nes, the whiche ſufficed hym: but
alonely the vtter deſtruction of
Troy, & that he ſhoulde be well a-
greable to all that the people ſholde

define

deſine, and vnto hym that ſhould be ſet and appoynted vnto hys eſtate.

Then in preſence of theym all, he demaunded of euerye man his deuyſe. Where Palamedes preſented hym ſelfe, willynge to cauſe men to perceyue and vnderſtande his good ſpirite, iudgement and counſayl, in the feates of warre. Of whiche occaſion, the Grekes appoynted him their graunde captayne, whiche after he had geuen theym thankes, began to exercyſe ye right of that, that not longe before he had enterpriſed. Achilles neuer approued but vtterlye blamed this alteration, yet that notwithſtandynge (the truce beynge ended) Palamedes appoynted his hoſte in good order, and incouraged them to fyght manfully. Deiphebus on the other parte did

aſmuche

almuche for the Troyanes, the whiche at the ſighte tryumphed to fighte, amonge whome Herpedon with his men dyd ſo muche purſſwed the Greekes, that he kylde and ſmote downe a great numbre. In this fyghte Tlepolemus Rhodius met with hym, the whiche aſwel in the battel as otherwiſe was finallye ouercommed. Secondelye, in hys ſtede and place, Perſes the ſonne of Adneſte fortified and renued the conflicte, the which likwyſe commynge to the battell was ſlayne of Herpedon almoſte hande to hand. But yet Herpedon being ſoore wounded was compelled to withdrawe him ſelfe from the filde. Thus for a certayne dayes the ſkirmiſhed and foughte, and diuers knyghtes on bothe partes were deſtroyed

stroyed and slayne, but yet of Priamus his bounde the greater number. The Troyanes ambassadours obtayned a truce, and for the tyme that it endured, they on bothe partes buryed the deade, prouyded to heale theyr wounded. And when on both partes they had taken & genē good assuraunce and promis, they Grekes wēt vnto Troye for theyr pastime, and ỹ Troyanes vnto the Greekes campe. In ỹ meane season Palamedes sente Agamemnon Athamātes & Demophon together vnto Thesida to prepare munitiōs, and principallye to take vp corne that growe in Mysya pertaynynge to Telephus, and to cause it to be bronghte vnto theym. When they were come to that place, the Ambassadours recited vnto Telephus

the

the sedition of Palamedes, wherewith he was greatlye miscontent. Againe Anon perceyuyng this, desired Telephus not to be displeased, seynge that the thynge was done by hys wyll and consent.

When their shyppes were charged, they returned. Palamedes in this passe tyme fortified hys campe rounde aboute with fortrases and rampers. In the meane whyle the Troyanes also ouersawe their armye, made walles, towers, diches, and other mete & conuenient thinges aswell for the protection and defence of the towne, as for the instruction and feates of warre.

While these thinges nowe were a doyng, Priamus, Hecuba & Polixena with other pryncess of Troye, celebrated (aboute Hectors graue)

hys

his yeare mynde, whither there came Achilles, and beholdyng Polixena kynge Priamus doughter, was by and by greatly taken w̄ her loue. Then as an impacient louer, he lyued for a tyme in all solicitude and anguyshe, partly because Agamemnon was deposed from the impier, and that he was subiect to Palamedes. Then he sente a faythfull seruaunte of hys a Troyane, vnto Hecuba to demaunde Polixena to be hys wyfe, and so doynge he and hys Myrmidons wouldē departe, and by that meanes the reste of the Greekes. The seruaunte beynge nowe come to Hecuba, shewed the content of his legation & message. Whereunto the forsayed Hecuba answered, ỳ she was wel contente, yf it so pleased Priamus her husbande.

bende. In the meane whyle that she declared the matter to Priamus, and that by her commaundement the seruaunte was departed: Agamemnon wente with a greate companye vnto hys campe. Then Priamus to that that Hecuba had propounded vnto him, aunswered, that it was a thinge impossible, not because he estemed Achilles to be insufficient, or otherwyse vnworthy of hys aliaunce, but ỳ the Grekes (although he gaue him Polixena, & that he & his bond departed) would neuer the sooner departe. Furthermore, that it were not reasonable to ioyne and mary his doughter to dys enempe, And therfore he estemed good, yf Achilles wolde ensue and folowe hys interprise, that they shoulde first and aboue al thyn-

thinges, make a perpetuall peace betwene theym, and that the Grekes hoolde shoulde returne and departe, so that their aliaunces and agrementes mighte be well assured and confirmed, and that thynge beynge once ended, he woulde wyllynglye geue hym his doughter.

Achilles euen as it was appointed sent his seruaunt agayne vnto Hecuba, for to knowe the wyl and deliberation of Priamus, the whiche beinge knowen, the seruaunte by and by brought it vnto his maister. Therfore Achilles beganne in presence of theym all, greatly and by al meanes to complayne hym, declaring it to be vnlawful, that for one Helen all Europe and Grece shuld be destroyed, and that by so longe warre, so great a number of menne

ſhoulde be loſte, the libertie of the countrei to be brought vnto bondage and caſte vnder foote: therfore it wer good and neceſſary for them to make peace, and to go their wayes. Thus thei conſumed a whole yere. After al this Palamedes repayred and ſet vp his army. And on the other part Deiphobus. Achilles being not therwith content, was not at the ſkirmiſh. Palamedes moued by a certaine occaſion, ſo prepared him ſelfe againſt Deiphobus, that he ſlew him: the warre on the one part & on ỹ other was ſharply ſtird vp & foughten, in ỹ which many a man did periſh. Palamedes in this conflicte held the point, and the vpward, that the more freely he might bolden & ſtirre vp his men to fight, & euen ſo as thei met, he ſlew Der-

ye-

pedon the Troiane. And thinking to glorifie & to reioyce him selfe in this dede, Alexander shot him thorow the bodie with an arrow. The other Troyanes seing that, ceassed not to cast dartes, as though Palamedes had not bene dead, for whose death the Grekes wer discomfited, and wente backe vnto their campe, and the Troyanes persuing theim, brake in, putte their campe oute of ordre, & burnt their shipps. Achilles aduertised of this, dissembled ỳ matter, but Aiax Thelamonius valiantly sustained ỳ thinge vntill the night departed ỳ battel. The Greks al ỳ night log bewailed most the vnly Palamedes, because of his knoledge, equitie, vertue & clemencie: ỳ Troians likwise most rufully the death of Serpedon & Deiphobus.

The auncient Neſtor al that night
called the captaynes to counſell for
to elect and choyſe a head captayne
to the armye, and if it ſemed expe di=
ent vnto theym, to chooſe without
anye further controuerſye Aga=
memnon agayne. He aſked, and
ſtrayde euerye one to ſaie his aduice
and minde, he ſhewed theym alſo,
how that in times paſte al thinges
ſucceded proſperouſlye, & that the
whole hooſte lyued fortunatly vn=
der the conducte of Agamemnon.
wherupō Agamemnō was choſen
ſuperiour by the whole conſente of
theym all. The next daye folowing
the Troyanes went forth boldely
to the batell, and ſo dyd Agamem=
non, vntil that on bothe partes thei
were chaſed one from the other.
But after the daye was well ſpent

Troylus

Troylus retourneth with the firste into the filde, and foughte strongly, killyng and destroyinge, insomuche that he chased the Grekes into their tentes.

And agayne, the nexte daye folowynge, the Troyanes set theym selues firste in the filde. And Agamẽnon agaynst thẽ: ther was a soze conflicte seuen dayes continuallye, in so much that the Troyanes slew diuers lozdes and captaynes of the Greks. And Agamẽnon obtayned a truce foz two monethes, caused Palamedes and other Lozdes of Grece honourablye to be buryed. Durynge the tyme of thys truce, Agamemnon sente vnto Achilles, Nestoz, Ulixes and Diomedes, prayinge and desyzyng him to take deliberation, and to go to warre.

Achilles being heuy and sore troubled purposed not to geue one strok agaynst ỹ Troyanes, as he had promised Hecuba, for the great & singuler loue ỹ he bare to Polixena, nor receyued not the foresaied embassadors with good countenaunce. But answered theym that he (all warre set a part) desired peace. Agamemnon perceiuing that, calde his lordes and captaynes, and also the better part of his men of warre to counsel, and to take deliberation what were beste to be done in this matter, & of this he asked euery mans aduice. Menelaus began first to animate Agamemnon hys brother to warre, and that for one Achilles he shuld not leaue of the interprise, shewyng them that the strength of the Troyans was greatly broken and

demi-

demished thzoughe the absence of Hector, consederynge that thei in al their bandes hadde none lyke vnto hym. Contrarye wyse Diomedes and Ulixes dyd stifelye affirme that Troylus was euen as wyse, and as valiaunt as euer was Hector. Agaynst whome Menelaus resistynge, ceased not as before to persuade the warre.

And to this purpose Calchas (taughte by the oracle) perswaded the warre, and in the same he promysed the Greekes to be victorious. The tyme of truce being expired, the Greekes went to the filde, vnder the conduct of Agamemnon, Menelaus, Diomedes and Aiax, where thei fought very strongelye to the great occision of the one part and of the other.

Troylus wounded Menelaus ve=
rye greuouslye, and slewe manye,
the other he chased at the poynte of
hys swearde, so that the nighte se=
perated theym. The nexte daye all
the Greekes foughte strongelye a=
gaynste the Troyanes, prepared to
fight by Troylus and Alexander,
Troylus hurte Diomedes, and did
asmuche pursuynge Agamemnon,
and afterwardes manye other.
Thus thei continued sharply figh=
tyng for certayne dayes, and a great
numbre of men were smitten down
on euerye parte. Agamemnon con=
siderynge that daye by daye he loste
a great number of his men, & that he
could no longer bere such losses, de
maũded a truce for vj. monethes, ꝑ
whiche thinge Priamus recited vn
to the counsell, where that amonge
all

all the assembles, some with all their power withstode it, because of the longe truce whiche they demannded: but rather they required to sacke the Grecianes, to pille and to spoyle theym of all their goodes, and to sette their shyppes a fyre. Yet notwithstandynge after that euerye man had sayde hys mynde, the truce by the consente of theym all, was graunted. Durynge the tyme of the truce, Agamemnon dyd royallye burye his people, and caused Diomedes and Menelaus the whiche were hurte, to be moste diligentlye intreated, and asmuch did the Troyanes on their part.

Thys done, Agamemnon (the tyme of truce continuynge) wente hym selfe by the deliberation of the counsell, to Achilles to perswade

Troylus wounded Menelaus ve-
rye greuouſlye, and ſlewe manye,
the other he chaſed at the poynte of
hys ſwearde, ſo that the nighte ſe-
perated theym. The nexte daye all
the Greekes foughte ſtrongelye a-
gaynſte the Troyanes, prepared to
fight by Troylus and Alexander,
Troylus hurte Diomedes, and did
aſmuche purſuynge Agamemnon,
and afterwardes manye other.

Thus thei continued ſharplye figh-
tyng for certayne dayes, and a great
numbre of men were ſmitten dowꝫ
on euerye parte. Agamemnon con-
ſiderynge that daye by daye he loſte
a great number of his men, & that he
could no longer bere ſuch loſſes, de-
maũded a truce for .vj. monethes, ¶
Whiche thinge Priamus recited vn
to the counſell, where that amonge

all

all the assembles, some with all their power withstode it, because of the longe truce whiche they demannded: but rather they required to sacke the Grecianes, to pille and to spoyle theym of all their goodes, and to sette their shyppes a fyre.
Yet notwithstandynge after that euerye man had sayde hys mynde, the truce by the consente of theym all, was graunted. Durynge the tyme of the truce, Agamemnon dyd royallye burye his people, and caused Diomedes and Menelaus the whiche were hurte, to be moste diligentlye intreated, and asmuch did the Troyanes on their part.

Thys done, Agamemnon (the tyme of truce continuynge) wente hym selfe by the deliberation of the counsell, to Achilles to perswade hym

hym to the warre. Achilles trou-
bled as before, withſtode it, & would
be no traytour, but ſayd that it were
better to demaunde peace: But be-
cauſe that in this caſe with honeſty
he coulde denie Agamemnon no-
thyng, he promyſed hym that in the
tyme of warre he woulde ſende his
men to ayde him, prayng him ỳ for
the reſt he might be excuſed. Then
Agamemnon heartly thanked him.
The time of the war comming on,
the Grekes & the Troyans prepa-
red thẽ ſelues one againſt another.
Achilles firſt ſent his Myrmidons
prepared & apointed in good & ſuf-
ficient order, the whiche cauſed the
war to be a great deale ỳ ſtronger &
greater: this not withſtanding Troy-
lus at the firſte ſhocke wan, chaſed
the Myrmidons, made rodes and

ſkyr-

skyrmyges euen vnto the Grekes campe, and kild manye here & there aswel of the Grekes as of the Myrmidons, other he maymed verye greatlye, and for all the resistaunce that Aiax Thelamonius thoughte to do ỳ Troyanes returned to their citie with al honour and victorie. The nexte daye Agamemnon with the Grekes and the Myrmidons came firste into the filde, agaynste whom Troylus (after longe & terrible war vnto the death of many a man) had so strõgly sustained & persued ỳ Myrmidons, ỳ some he chased, & the other he slew on ỳ ground For this cause, & to burye his men, Agamemnon demaũded a truce for xxx. dayes, the whiche Priamus graunted hym, to do the like thynges on hys parte.

After

After the truce, the Troyanes and the Grekes as before, begane the war agayne, and foughte ſharplye. Troylus the moſte part of the daye was ỹ firſt in the battel, he fought merueylouſly, and ſmote manye to the grounde. Then the Grekes wt a great clamor & crie fled their waies. But when Achilles vnderſtod that Troylus did ſo furiouſly ſpoil the Grekes, & therewith without ceaſinge ſmote downe the Myrmidons, he came to ỹ battel, wt whom Troylus valiantly incoũtred, that he wounded him very ſore, wherof he was conſtrayned, euen beynge hurt to depart frome the battell.

Thus thei continued the ſpace of ſixe daies. The ſeuenth daye bothe the hooſtes chaſed eche other, & wer conſtrayned mutually to retyre. Achilles

chilles beyng absent for a while be-
cause of his woundes & paynes, set
in a raie, encouraged & commaũded
his Myrmidons & strengthe & fi-
ersnes to set vpon Troylus person.
The same day about the end therof,
Troylus entred a horse backe very
ioyful into the battell, whereof the
Grekes beyng aduertised, cried out
mainlye, so that the Myrmidons
comminge to there ayde made theyr
whole force and battel accordyng to
Achilles commaundement agaynst
Troylus, by whome a great num-
ber of theym were slayne. In this
cruell and stronge battell Troylus
horse was wounded and fel downe
betwixt his legges, so that Troy-
lus being let through the fal of hys
horse, & the straytnes of his harnes,
was constrained to fall, whereof
Achil-

Achilles being aduertised, came wal spede, slew him, and would haue drawen him a syde and caried hym away, but that he was let by Memnon, the whiche came sodenly vpon hym. This Memnon after he had taken away and deliuered the body of Troylus frō the enemies, wounded Achilles, by meanes wherof he departed from the battel, the which Memnon perceyuing, with a company of Troyanes perswed him, of whom Achilles hauing knoledge, and his woundes beinge somwhat amended, fought in such sorte for a tyme, that through many & violent woundes he kilde him, & so wounded departed. After that ẏ kynge of Perses was slayne, the rest fled to the towne, so that the night did seuer and depart them. And therfore

the

the next dai (the gates being spard) Priamus sent vnto Agamemnon, demaundynge a truce for twentye dayes, the whiche was graunted him. Priamus caused Troilus and Memnon to be buried with greate pompe and triumph, and alwell the Greks as ỹ Troyans caused their dead corpses to be buryed. Hecuba with all heuines & desolation lamented that Achilles had so cruelye destroyed her two sonnes Hector & Troilus so strong & valiant, & in her feminine counsell, she thought & purposed to reuenge such iniurie. Therfore she incited, monished, and persuaded her son Alexander to reuenge ỹ iniurye done to him & hys brethren: that is secretlye, and by spies to take Achilles vnprouided, and to kyll hym.

The

The whiche thinge thei might eaſelye do, in aſmuche as Achilles had through a ſinguier deſire demaunded Polixena in mariage, and that ſhe, after the will and aunſwere of Priamus hadde promyſed her vnto him, that there might be betwene theym a conſtante and a perpetuall peace. Then was it purpoſed to lai an embuſhemente of men in the temple of Apollo Thymbreus next vnto the gate of Troye, whither Achilles ſhould come and entreate of thys mariage, and this done, Hecuba wouldе through hye holde her content and ſatiſfied, ſo that Achilles were ſlayne. The which thinge Alexander promyſed to doe.

Therfore in the nyght a certain of the moſte ſtrongeſt of al the hoſte were choſen, and layed with the

watche

watche worde in the forsaied temple. Hecuba euen as she promised, sent vnto Achilles. Then he being in great loue with Polixena, purposed not to be faultye in his parte. The next daye folowing when Achilles (hauing in his company Antiochus Nestors sonne) was come to the place appointed, by and by, euen at his entring in, Paris stirde vp his souldiers & spies, the which incontinent began to smite. Achilles & Antiochus perceiuinge thys, euen forth with cast their clokes about their lefte armes, drewe oute their swerdes and slew many. Alexander killed firste Antiochus, and wounded Achilles with many stroke. And thus died Achilles, whiche coulde not resist that, that was so secretlye prepared agaynste hym. Whose body Alexander commaun-

ded as a pray to be cast to the foules of the ayre. But Helenus besought him not to do so, but to deliuer it vnto the Greekes. And so thei bare it out with Antiochus vnto ẏ Grekes campe, wher Agamemnon caused theym to be buried with greate magnificence & honour. And to the ende he might the more commodiously buylde for Achilles a proper sepulchre, he obtayned a truce of Priamus. After this his great lordes & familiers amssẽbled vnto the consel, to this end, that the charges and affayres of Achilles mighte be committed to Aiax his neyghbour where vnto Aiax answered, that Achilles had yet one sonne lefte alyue, named Neoptolemus, vnto whome the charges of hys father Achilles were moore due and conuenient, then to any other, and ther

fore

sore it were mete to call hym to the war, & to restore vnto him ẏ thing which pertayned vnto his father. Wherupon Menelaus was chosen to go into Scyria, to bryng Neoptolemus oute of the handes of hys graundfather Lycomedes: to the which thyng the foresayd Lycomedes consented very wyllyngiye.

Then after that the time of truce was finished: Agamemnon prepared & led forth his host. And on the other side the Troyans issuing out of their citie, they met together, and fought strongly one agaynst the other. Aiax being bare & wout armer at ẏ clamor & brute that was made, set him self in ẏ point of the battel, wher ther fell many aswel of ẏ one part as of ẏ other. Alexander w̄ his bow wel & strōgly bēt, slew diuirs amōg whō he persed the bare side of

the whiche beinge ſoore wounded, turned him ſelfe, and perſued Alexander, nor ceaſed not vntyll he had ſlayne hym. Aiax beinge thus brooken, and not able to doe anye more becauſe of his wound which he had receiued, was borne into his tent, and after the dart was drawen out of his bodie, deceaſed. Alexanders body was brought into the citie. Diomedes fought couragiouſlye againſte his enemies. But the Troyanes beynge very werye fled vnto their citie, whome Diomedes chaſed vnto the walles. Then Agamemnon with his men of warre, came nere, and campt al the night about the walles of the citie, nor the ceaſed not to watche and ſpie ye one after the other. The next daye following, Priamus cauſed the body of his ſonne Alexander to be buryed

with

with great pompe, whose deth Helen for the greate and mutuall loue that was betwene theym lamented moste sorofully. And againe because that Paris hadde receyued her into his countrey moste honourably, and humanely had intreated her, Priamus and Hecuba seing her in suche heuinesse, exhorted her not to forsake the Troyanes, nor yet desire againe the company of the Grecianes.

The nexte daye Agamemnon approched nie vnto the gate with hys armye, besiged the towne, and prouoked the Troyanes to war. Priamus on the other syde, fortified and ramparde his citie, in the meane space euerye man toke heede to hys charge, lokynge for ayde of Pentesilea & her Amazones. The which comming incontinentlye with her company, brought forth her armye

against Agamēnon, fought so valiauntlye for certen daies, ẏ the Grekes wer chased vnto their campe, & partly ouercommed, in so much that if Diomedes (although ẏ great dificulte) had not resisted, the noble Penthesilea had burnt the Greks shippes, & finallye spoiled thē. The battell ended, Agamēnon retired & continued in his cāpe. But Pēthesilea cesed not from day to day furiouslye to scermishe, spoile, & to prouoke the Grekes to fight. Agamēnon by deliberat consel fortified his cāpe, & purposed not to go to war vntil Menelaus was returned. wherfore Menelaus beig now returned frō Sciria, deliuered Achilles armes & other charges to Neoptolemus ẏ whiche after he had receiued lamented very greatly in ẏ Grekes campe about ẏ tumbe of his father Achilles, Penthesilea euen as she

was

was accustomed prepared & sēt her men to ẏ fild, & came euen to ẏ Grekes campe. Against whom Neoptolemus ẏ capten of ẏ Myrmidons prepared him selfe, and in lik maner Agamēnon, so ẏ thei two went together. Neoptolemus made great murder, against whō Penthesilea resisted, & valiantly defended, & for certen days they fought so vehemēt lye ẏ of one and other ther were many slayne. But at ẏ length Pēthesilea hurt Neoptolemus, ẏ whiche being mained through great paine and anger, slew Penthelilea ẏ princes of the Amozones, & by this menes, the rest of the Troyans fled to the citie. Sodenly the Grekes compassed so the town, the wals, & fortes of the Troians, that it was impossible for theym to essue oute of the towne anye moore.

Penthesil
Neoptolemus
diately He
hor.

Antenor, Polidamas and Eneas conſiderynge and wayinge well this thing, went vnto Priamus ſolicityng him to ſee, and by counſell to take aduiſement, what wer good to be done, aſwell for their goodes, as for them ſelues. The counſel beinge aſſembled, Priamus admoniſhed euerye man to ſaye his minde. Vnto whom Antenor ſhewed that the moſt valiauntest princes & protectors of the Troyanes common weale and libertie, the kinges children, and like wiſe the princes and captaynes ſtraungers were conſumed: and that on the contrarye ſyde the moſte ſtrongeſt and viliauntest of Grece were yet liuynge, that is, Agamemnon, Menelaus, Neoptolemus, no leſſe excellent then his father Achilles, beſide theſe, Diomedes, Aiax Locrus, and manye other ſtronge,

stronge, craftie, and experte men, as Nestor & Ulixes, & that the Troyanes wer inclosed on all sides, besieged, and almost broken and distroyed. He coūseled therfore to be much better to restore Helen, and all that Alexander and his had taken & caried awaye, and that so the peace should be made: After that they had sufficiently spoken of this purpose and matter, the puisante Amphimachus Priamus sonne stode vp, and accused the dedes and the sayinges of thele, whiche fauoured the counsel and wil of Antenor, and shewed that thei shoulde rather take vppon them to send their hoolk to the feld, and assayle their enemies in their campe, so that they myghte other bryng the victory with them, or els ouercommed, die manfully for their countreye. Thys done Eneas by

swete & loueli words spake against Amphimacus persuadig peace. At the last Priamus stode vp couragiously, embrading & laying many euill dedes vnto Antenor & Eneas, as to thē that wer the first authors of the war, & that embassadors wer sent into Grece. Also that the selfe same Antenor beinge ambassador, & returning from Grece, complained him that he was contumeliouslye entreated, & that he therfore with al his pouer persuaded war. Furthermore, he cast this in Eneas tethe, ẏ he wͭ Alexāder had rauished Helen, and brought awai a great bouty out of Grece. Therfore Priamus was well assured ẏ peace ought not, nor culd not be made betwene thē. Thē Priamus cōmounded thē to be redy & diligently (after ẏ signe were geuen) to issue out of ẏ gates, other to

winne

winne triumphantlye, or to die ba-
liantly. After ẏ Priamus had thus
spoken, he dimissed the counsel, & ac
companied wͣ Amphimacus went
his waies, saiyng vnto him that he
was in great doubt ẏ he, his cōtre
and his goodes shuld be betrayed, &
deliuered by thē that had demaūded
peace, into ẏ handes of his enemies
Also he perceiued, that thei mighte
haue ayde & fauour of the best parte
of all the cōmon people, & therefore
he was minded to put thē to death,
and if ẏ thing wer wisely handled,
he trusted not onelye to defende his
countrey, but also to ouercome hys
enemies. Folowyng this purpose,
he prayed and induced Amphima-
cus to be faithfull and fauourable
vnto him, & daily to be redy & prepa
red to accomplish his interprise the
better and withoute suspicion.

And

And to bring this to paſſe, Amphi-
machus counſeled him to cal thē to
ſupper, and to fayne ſome ſacrifice,
and ſodenly ſo to take thē. Amphi-
machus promyſed to doe it, and af-
terwardes departed frō Priamus.
The ſelf ſame dai Antenor, Polida
mas, Alcaligon, Amphidamas, and
Dolon beinge aſſembled together,
merueyled greatly at the pertinacy-
te of the king, and founde it to ſtrāg
a thinge that he loued rather to ſuf-
fer his countreye, his princes, and
lordes perishe, then to make anye
peace. Wherunto Antenor anſwe-
red that he had found a mete reme-
dye for them al, ſo that al they ſwold
be faythful. Thei bounde them ſel-
ues with one mynde vnto it. After
that he ſaw the thyng to be ſo agre-
ed vnto, he ſent vnto Eneas, ſigni-
fying vnto him that the land muſte

be betraied, and he to saue himselfe and his it was nedful, to send some one to Agamemnō to declare with diligence and without suspition their wil and minde, in almuche as thei had sene Pyramus, when anye man spake vnto him of peace depart from the counsel very angrye, fearyng lest he should excogitate & inuent some newe interpryse. Thei all promtlynge this with one accorde, sent secretly Polidamas the which was lest suspected amonge them, to Agamemnon. Now when he was come to the Grecianes campe, hedeclared vnto Agamemnon the mind and wil of his companions. Wherfore Agamemnon al that night did secretly assemble his counsell, & declared what he had perceiued of the Troynes, and herupon he demaunded euerye mans aduice, It semed

good

And to bring this to paſſe, Amphi-
machus counſeled him to cal thē to
ſupper, and to fayne ſome ſacrifice,
and ſodenly ſo to take thē. Amphi-
machus promyſed to doe it, and af-
terwardes departed frō Priamus.
The ſelf ſame day Antenor, Polida-
mas, Alcaligon, Amphidamas, and
Dolon beinge aſſembled together,
merueyled greatly at the pertinaci-
te of the king, and founde it to ſtrāg
a thinge that he loued rather to ſuf-
fer his countreye, his princes, and
lordes perishe, then to make anye
peace. Wherunto Antenor anſwe-
red that he had found a mete reme-
dye for them al, ſo that al they ſwold
be faythful. Then bounde them ſel-
ues with one mynde vnto it. After
that he ſaw the thyng to be ſo agre-
ed vnto, he ſent vnto Eneas, ſigni-
fyng vnto him that the land muſte

be betraied, and he to saue himselfe and his it was nedful, to send some one to Agamemnō to declare with diligence and without suspition their wil and minde, in asmuche as thei had sene Priamus, when anye man spake vnto him of peace depart from the counsel very angrye, fearyng lest he should excogitate & inuent some newe interpryse. Thei all promisynge this with one accorde, sent secretly Polidamas the which was lest suspected amonge them, to Agamemnon. Now when he was come to the Grecianes campe, hedeclared vnto Agamemnon the mind and wil of his companions. Wherfore Agamemnon al that night did secretly assemble his counsell, & declared what he had perceiued of the Troynes, and herupon he demaunded euerye mans aduice, It semed

good

good vnto thē al that fidelite shulde be kept with the traitours Troyanes. But Vlixes and Nestor said they feared the enterprise. Against whome spake Neoptolemus, so that there was a diuision amonge them. But yet finallye thei agreed, to haue a sure watche worde of Palidamas the which shoulde be caried by Sinon to Eneas, Anchises, and Antenor. Then went Sinon vnto Troye, & for asmuch as Amphimachus had not yet deliuered the keyes to the keepers, Sinon gaue the watche worde, wherby he knewe of Eneas and Antenor the whole matter, the which he reported to Agamemnon. They wer all of this mynde, to promyse theym their laythe, to confirme their alliaunce, and on all partes to bynde them with an othe, vnder this con-

dition,

dition, yf Antenor, Eneas, Acha-
gon, Polidamas and Dolon would
deliuer vp the town the next night
folowynge, that then they would
kepe their whole faythe and pro-
myse with them, and their wyues,
chyldren, frendes, familiers & ney-
ghbours, and that in forme of the
forclayed, all that they would de-
maunde, should be graunted them.
This agrement thus appoynted,
and faythe promysed on euery part,
and an othe taken, Polydamas per-
swaded to bring the hoste by night
to the gate called Scea, where that
without there was an horse heade
grauen vppon the portall, and An-
tenor, and Anchises hauynge
their Garrison there, should
in the nyght open the gates to
the Greekes; holdynge vp in
the ayre the burning flame of fyre,

the

the which they connted among thē ſelues to be the ſigne and tooken of their prodition, that is to wit, that the Grekes ſeing it ſhuld not dout to approche and entre, and that ther were men ready ther to bring them vnto the place where the king was After that the compacte and agrement was thus accorded, Poli-damas returned into the cite, declared what was done, aduertiſed Antenor, Eneas and other of this conſpiracie, to bringe al theyr men by night to the gate of Scea, ỳ which thei ſhould open lifting vp the foreſaied flame into the ayre, and ſo to let in the Grecianes. Antenor and Eneas were readye by night at the forelayde gate, where thei receyued Neoptolemus, vnto whome & his men of armes, thei liftynge vp the flame, opened the gates. And doing

this, thei thought vpon their owne departure, as a souerayne remedy of their prodition and treason, where=vnto Neoptolemus dyd succoure & ayde theym. Neoptolemus entred in, & sette an order and a garrison in the towne: and by Antenor was conueyed and brought into the kinges palace, wher was the garrison, and the soueraigne defence of al the Troianes, and from thence he pursued and chast Priamus vntyll he came before the temple of Iupiter Herceus, where he at the last kilde hym. Hecuba also fliyng with Polixena met Eneas, & delyuered her vnto his kepinge, whome he set in his father Anchises house. Andromacha and Cassandra hid them selues within Minerues temple, the Grekes ceased not al that night lōg to pylle, destroy, spoyle and cary a=

way, when it was daye, Agamem-
non cauſed all his to be called into
the caſtel, and ther he gaue thankes
vnto the gods, mayſed his hoſt ve-
ry greatly, commaunded the bouty
to be brought in, which he equallye
deuided to euery one of them. This
done, he aſked counſell and euerye
mans aduiſe, whether it wer mete
to obſerue & kepe their faith promi-
ſed to Eneas and Antenor the be-
traiers of their countrey. wherun-
to euery man with one voyce aun-
ſwered to be lawfull. Then they
called for them to deliuer them ſuch
thynges as pertayned vnto theym.
Then Antenor demaunded licence
to ſpeake, the whiche thinge Aga-
memnon graunted him. Antenor
at ỹ beginnyng of his oration gaue
thankes vnto the lordes of Grece.
Furthermore, he declared howe ỹ

Helenus

Helenus & Cassandra at all times had desired & counselled their father to peace, and that Achilles at the persuation of the foresaid Helenus was buried. Therefore Agamemnon by the minde of his counsell, set Helenus and Cassandra at liberty. Helenus praied Agamemnon for Hecuba & Andromacha, geuing him to vnderstande, that they alwaies bare him good will, vnto who also libertie, by the sentence & mind of his counsel was graunted In the meane time, he deuided the bouty againe, praised & gaue thankes vnto ỹ gods, offered sacrifices, & purposed to returne & depart the fifte day: vpon the which day, there sodenly arose greate and horrible tempestes, so that they were for ỹ tyme constrayned to tarye.

Calchas anſwered them, that they had not done their duetye to ꝑ gods infernall. Neoptolemus remẽbred that Polixena for whom his father Achilles periſhed was not founde in the kinges caſtel. Then Agamẽnon cauſed Antenor to be called, & commaunded him to finde out Polixena with al diligence, and to preſent her vnto hym. Then went Antenor to ſeeke for Polixena whiche was hidden in Eneas houſe, and brought her to Agamẽnon, & deliuered her to Neoptolemus, ꝑ whiche nye vnto his fathers tombe put her to death moſt cruelly. Agamemnon prouoked againſt Eneas for the cõcelement of Polixena, commaũded him quickely to depart the countre the whiche thinge Eneas did. Hys lands Agamemnon gaue vnto Antenor. After this Agamemnon departed

parted oute of the citie as a conque-
ror. Helen nowe beinge in more he-
uines and sorowe then euer she was
before, was caried agayne by her
husbaude Menelaus into her coun
trey. Helenus with his mother He
cuba, Cassandra his sister, & An-
dromacha his brother Hectors wif,
went into Cheronesa. Se here are
the thynges that Dares Phrigius
hath written of the actes and dedes
done at Troy. In the which place
after the warres, there dwelt & re-
mayned certen of the line and kin-
red of Antenor. The war betwene
the Grekes and the Troyans con-
tinued the space of ten yeares, syxe
monethes, and twelfe dayes. There
were slayne of the Grekes as Da-
res Phrigius hath writen, the nũ-
bre of eyght hundred four score and
syxe thousande. Of Troyans vn-

tyl the betraiyng of the citie, in nūbre vj.C.lxxvj.M. Eneas departed out of the countrey with ẏ shippes wherewith Paris had made his viage frō Grece, in nūbre xxij. And there folowed him men of all ages in nūbre MMM.CCCC. And Antenor MM.and.D. Helenus & Andromacha a M.CC. Thus endeth ẏ historie of Dares.

¶ The names of the Troayues which slew the Prynces of Grece.

The first Hector slew Protesilaus, Patroclus Merion, Boetes Archilocus, Protenor, Deipenor, Dorius Polixenus, Phidippus, zantippus. Leonteus Polibetus. Serpedon Lepedemon. Lufor Epistrophus.

Sche-

Schedius Maimentus and Pa-
lamon. Enceas Amphimachus and
Nireus. Alexander slew Palame
des, Antilochus and Aiax. Aiax
Thelamonius and Alexander kild
eche other.

¶ Here ensueth also the names
of the Captaynes Troyanes
slayne by the Grekes.

Achilles slew Euphemius, Hippo
tus, Plebeius, Asteri⁹, Liconius,
Euphorbius, Hector, Memnon.
Neoptolemus slewe Penthesilea,
Priamus, and Polixena nigh vn-
to the tumbe of Achilles his father
Diomedes slew Zantippus, Mne-
steus, Epistrophus, & Dzemeneus

Menelaus ozation vnto the
Troyanes for the re-
petion of Helen.

If Paris wold haue kepte anye sparke of reason, or of honestie (O ye people of Troye) truelye we shulde nowe neede nothinge wether it were of counsels, or of armes, or of legation: but clene contrary we should liue in our houses at reste and without detriment or losse: your goodes also and youre persons shuld be in greater & more sure tranquilitie. But the thynge which Paris hath chosen, settynge voluptuousnes in the place of vertue (O ye people of Troy) hath inuited and prouoked vs to come hyther, not for to molest any man vntuskly, but for to repete if it be lawful for vs, the thing þ is our owne. Therfore ye se from youre walles & hie pynnacles the men of warre of

Grece

Grece nie vnto you in as greate a numbre, as in triumphant preparation and order. But yet we haue wel forsene and considered hetherto to be discrete, & to do no maner of thing against reason and iustice: for notwithstandinge we haue our armes in our handes disploied, yet it is so, that we had rather vse swete wordes, to the end that we hauing recouered by wordes only the thing that pertayneth vnto vs, maye incontinent retier: yf not to finish the thing that we haue already begun. And as our purpose is not lightly to set our handes to our wepons: so it is not for vs to abstaine if ye wil annihilate & lytle esteme our ligation and requeste. It is now in you to chose, whether it be more dearer vnto you to preferr the pleasure of Paris above youre owne wealthe

and libertie, or els with Helen to be exempte from al warre. Certen it is, that continually vnto this dai we haue reiected all the faulte in Paris only nor would not, yf anye wronge wer done vnto you, attribute the same to ỹ cõmon people of Troy: although that the yssue and the deliberation of thys assemble, shall other confirme onre opinion, or certenly declare openly the dede to pertaine onely to Paris, but the enterprise vnto all. And yf in telyng youre aduice and minde in the cõsel, ye fauor Paris any thing at al, ye shall declare your selues to be ỹ principal of these dedes: but cõtrary wyse, yf beyonde the iudgement and wyll of him ye do after right & equite, al the crime shall finally redoune vnto hym. But my cume is not to make so longe a re-

ber-

herfall of ſuche thynges, and it ſemeth to ſtande with good reaſon. Be ye wel aſſured I pray you, that for one vniuſt cauſe I wouide not once open my mouth to ſpeake, and for a good and iuſte cauſe I eſteme that with fewe wordes I maye greatlye ſatiſfie and content you. Therfore I thoughte in thys caſe (althoughe I haue bene cuſtomed to vſe a certayne prolixite) to be verye mete and conuenient to ſpeake ſuccinctlye and brefelye.

This thynge in verye trueth is ſuche, that it requireth no laboriuus nor no difficulte meanes, conſiderynge that there reſteth nothynge, but with one ſimple and eaſy oration to ouercume his aduerſarye.

Now Paris tell me, by the greate God Iupiter, haſt thou not rauiſhed the thing ꝑ was none of thine?

Make

Make restitution then, haste thou not taken it without any right and by violence? Then thou oughtest to be punished. Thou must knowe of two thinges one, other that thou shewe that thou hast taken nothyng or yf thou confesse it, that at the lest thou do cesse in wyl vniustly to defend it. I thinke thou dost not vouchsafe to denye that thou hast spoyled me of my goodes to me most derest, and most precious, for I know that thou dost desier to be prayed of thy euel dede. And therfore it were more than reason ỳ thou shouldest beare thy selfe of such an enterprise vpon vs. And although that we haue receyued thee vnto vs as a straunger, yet thou hast recompensyd vs more cruelye then an enemye. Esteme it not at all that he, by an honest and an open interprise might doe vs so

great

great an iniurie, nor repute him not so braue a manne, and vs so weake to suffer suche iniurie, yf he had geuen vs knowledge of that that he enterprised. But I praye you to here how the thyng was done. Paris as it is to be presumed harh recited the facte vnto you, not as it is, but all to his owne aduantage, wyllynge with his euel dede to couer a leasynge. Of al men the which offende there is scarcelye one that wil know and confesse his faulte, but with all their power goe aboute to disguyse the trueth: to this ende, that partly they maye receyue great emolument and profite, and partlye be taken for men of honestye. The thing purposely entēded was thus done. Paris on a certayne daye aswell accompanied with manye as rychely appoynted, came into Laco-

conia to make muster of hys owne
persō, & after ẏ he had ben in Spar
ta, amōg al other thiges he vsed vn
to euery mā (fayning a certen good
nes & modeste) great humanite and
swetenes, & that because he desired
to obtain som noble & honest loges
When I preceiued ẏ, I estemed no
thing more honorable & worthy of
nobilite, thē to minister vnto him ẏ
thing ẏ was necessary for a strāger:
therefore I opened my gate vnto
him, & volūtariously cōmunicated
al ẏ I had & estemed most dere & pre
ci⁹, sauīge my wife & my doughter,
not thinking any thing (O ye peo=
ple of Troye) of al this ẏ chaunsed
afterwards. I thought verely that
Iupiter was ī a maner ẏchife & prī
cipal cōductor of this his cōminge,
also I was persuaded ẏ he was as
egal & in like cōdition & the gods ẏ

re-

receiueth another mā, as he which is so humainly & gentlye receiued: but this man to be much more boū-den, in asmuch as he hathe receiued more goodnes & profite, then he of whō he receiued it. W what greate good wil thinke ye, shall we nowe honor & obserue ẏ noble & excellent mā Antenor, we wish him al good nes & honour more & more, & desire nothing lesse, thē ẏ any such missor tune shuld come or chaūce vnto his familie. And of my part I vsed to-wards my gest all swetnes & benig nite. Let Paris come now into the pliane & say if any necessary thīg re quired, was denied him? Or yf he know ẏ we haue endured his long tariynge wyth anye heuynesse or tediousnes? Hath he not cōtinually receyued were it muche or lyttle the thynge that pleased hym?

Hath

Hath he by any meanes soner knowen then reprehended our auarice and mecanicall scarcenes? Hathe he perceyued that anye man hathe done hym wronge? If he accuse vs of anye of these forsayde thynges, let hym shewe it, and I shall frelye confesse that he receyued not the thousande part of that, that he hath deserued. But for asmuche as in thys matter he can say nothyng, so lyke wyse it behoueth no man to speake of it. But so it is that the faythful opinion which we conceiued of hym, was the cause, that we suffered hym to dwell amonge vs with great assuraunce and liberty, and without any suspicion no more then of a familier frende, the which thynge maye accustomably chaunce to all men: and al those thynges the which be ryght and reason ought

to

to be holpe and inuiolable (O ye people of Troye) he hath intierly turned vpsyde downe. Furthermore, euell for good, malcuolence for hospitalite, rapine for lodgyng, iniurye for honour, for good layde he hath remembred al crueltie. He had no feare of the goddes, nor no reuerence to his benefactors, nor to you, & much lesse to his father Priamus, the whiche we learned to be a great obseruer of the gods and of religion, and very careful that his son shoulde not commit anye suche acte or misdede. But Paris nothing regarding al theise thinges hath rauished my wife, and stolen my treasure & ryches, besides that he hath taken away my seruantes, and dyuers other thynges. But what nede is it of so longe a tale, principally vnto those to whō the thinge is notorius? The thinges

which he hath brought hither doe sufficiently shewe howe greatly he hath spoyled me. Certes he is nowe riche to my greate losse and hinderaunce. And to knowe more largely the vnworthynes of the fact, it nedeth not to send any man, but to go into Paris house, and to question with him vnder this maner. Howe is this woman thine, whiche thou possessist? Repelst thou Helen in thy house spoused by the righte of mariage, as Priamus holdeth thy mother? Then other as shamfast of the cace he shall falsely denie it, or els yf he wil tell the trueth, he shall openly confesse his euel dede. Nor none of you in ỹ meane space ought to thinke me importune, if I in my oration do speake freely: for at ỹ first we can not obtayne the thyng that is ours. And of your selues ye can not cõprehend the perile of ỹ dede,

yf it were not largely declared vnto you. By this meanes it shall be easie to iudge what an vnworthye and howe vnfortunate this dede is. And if one mā do recite openly the thyng wherwith he was offended, he is greuous vnto those that haue committed or done suche like thinges: howe is it reasonable that they shoulde scandalise and shame themselues, which are wounded & hurt with the selfe same dede? Furthermooze it is not possible to make a mans quarel apeare iuste, yf he first declare not the authour of ỹ crime to be culpable. Thou seest thē howe euident and howe iust our cause is. Merelye there are but two pointes that maye iustifie him that is accused, ỹ is to wete, that other he hath committed the crime, or els yf it so be, that with good righte he hathe cōmitted it. Yf Paris then can not

denye suche rape not proue it iuste, that which resteth is of it selfe euident ynough. What honest reason shall he allege? I haue taken her, saieth he, I holde her, in no wyse be not tedius. To haue taken her, to holde her, is not ynough Paris. He might haue caused some one to take that awai, the which he ought not to take, & althoughe he possesse the thing that is noneof his, yet for al that it is not to be sayed, that incontinent he hathe gotten the iuste possessiō of ꝑ thing so ranished: but so if ther be no vnrighteousnes nor wronge: nor we ought not to haue respect to the thing which we haue ranished, but muche more be what reason, the which thing we ought much more in suche a case to consider. Thou seest that sacriligious persons remaine not vnpunished when thei take or steale the thynge conse-

consecrated vnto the goddes. Furthermore, yf the possession of the thyng wer ynough to defend hym, whosoeuer should haue possession, should also be sone iustified. Now (as me thinketh) men should thinke that to be a vitious thing that anye man shoulde holde and possesse the thinge whyche of right pertaynyth not vnto him. It is not sufficiēt for a man to lai his hand vpon a thing, but he nauste of necessite haue some right vnto it. Yf Paris after he had chased away his father, and before vsurped the kyngdō, wold be lorde ouer you and your goodes, shoulde he be estemed to tak vpon him thinges honest & reasonable. But contrarywise, his father beinge so secretly prouoked couide not indure it, nor you nother being aduertised of the thing, but should rather estemme him worthye as a misdeer to be

punished. Therfore thou shouldest not excuse thy self to haue taken the thing, but to shew in taking therof not to haue don amis: for ꝑ right is on my side, ꝑ Priamus be an equal iudge. But he saieth, we that dwel in this part of the erth, & ye that do inhabite the other, are perpetual enemies. There is some right & reason to take, pylle, & beare away the goodes of our enemies, so there be no other fault. Truth it is Paris: but is it reasonable to lodge with a mans enemie, to receiue giftes, & other honest thinges? And as touching thy selfe, thou hast receiued ꝑ thou most desiredst. Alas, ꝑ shouldest not eue at the beginning of thy cõming (O noble Paris) approched so, but rather auoyded the loges of thyne enemie: thou shouldest not haue receiued any benefit, nor haue bene so familier with those, whose per-

perpetual enemy thou reputest thy selfe before. And yf for a certayne tyme thou vsedest theym as good frendes, how happened it, that afterwardes thou vsedest them as enemies? And in al this forsaid time there was not in me, wherby thou mightest haue bene offended, & therfore thou hast none occasion of any quarel. Yf thē at ỹ beginning thou heldest vs for enemyes, why didest thou dissemble it? Why saidest thou other wise then thou thoughtest in thy heart? And if afterwardes thy wyl & mind being chaunged, thou wouldest offend vs, answere vs by the goddes, for what demerite of ours. Certes ỹ canst bring no reason at al, but that afterwards thou cōceiuedest in thy braine a very pestius dede, to enter into my house as a geste, and to depart as an enemye. Furthermore, to cloke thine astute

and craftines with faire wordes, thou thoughtest to disguyse & deface thy misdede. But yet thou cāst not persuade ỹ dede to any man liuyng otherwise then it is, because thy wordes are repugnant to nature. For the thing ỹ we commonlye do speake, ought to haue som agrement wt nature. Yf Paris had gone into Lacedemonia with a nauie of ships, or wt a great host of men well appointed, yf he had openly declared his enmite, if wt the swerde in hand, or wt shakinge of his spere he had done some force, it had ben reason he should haue caried away the victorye, other through fortune, or els by vertu & strength: be it so that he had taken the towne, & the men, then Helen shoulde haue chaunced vnto him as a part of his bouty, let him hold her, let her serue him. But we abuse our selues, taking vice for

the wages that men ought to rece-
ue of warr. And although thou did-
dest shew in al thinges, as in shipps,
countenaunce, woordes, in maner of
lyuynge, & conuersation signes of
peace, yet the end was far contrary
to ỹ beginninge. Let it be knowen
that victory doeth farre differ from
theefte, & soden takinge wittely ad-
uised with warly vertue. For vic-
tory doth declare the nobilite of the
man, & pusillanimite of such as ac-
complishe by treason, that they can
not by the honestie of vertue. It is
not peraduenture to much vnreaso
nable (so that the lawes of warre
permit & suffer it) that greate men
father them selues with goodes of
their inferiours. Yea, but of his
frewyl to attempt vnto the goodes
of ỹ more vertues, of whō mē durst
neuer declare them selues enemies,
is truly a dede of extortion, & wor-

thye to be punished. And because we haue endured and suffred great iniury & wronge, we haue brought our army into your countre & possessions, not as authors of wronge and euil doinges, but as reuengers of iniurye. As touchyng the rest, I persuade my selfe þ it is well knowen and perceiued by diuers pointes, that there remayneth nothyng in Paris but vnshamfastnes. Neuertheles our wil & mind hath ben rather to vse words then wepons, and that for many reasons. First because it is a very worthy act for an honest man, not lightlye to laye his his hand vpon his wepon, but rather attempt, if it be possible otherwise to recouer the thing pretẽded. Furthermore, leste it should seeme iuste vnto vs for the misdede of one alone, to make a vniuersal punishement, the which thynge in war ne-

cessa-

seldarely doeth chaunce. Ther men
can not pardon nor spare the inno-
centes, for whosoeuer falleth must
nedes remayne. Fearyng then lest
such cases should chaunce, or ẏ any
of you should fal into such affaires
wherwith ye would not be mole-
sted, we refuse not that the contro-
uersy be ended by legatiõs & suffra-
ges, for we beleue the diuine fa-
uour is most commonly conuersant
in martial affaires, ẏ which we do
see euery day in a maner to fauoure
not those that interpryse moste, but
those that haue moste iuste cause.
wherfore this cause abatynge our
courage, haue first of al vsed legati-
ons, to the entent if that alone might
suffice to the decision of our act, we
should nede none other thing: other-
wise we trusting to ẏ deuine helpe
and fauour because of the equitie &
truth of our cause, we come finally
to

to the second effort & helpe. Therefore consider the one and the other, and compare the fact & dede of war, with verbal disceptation, wepons with wordes: lykewise considering the present felicite, and the misfortunes ẏ may chance to suche thinges, chuse of two wayes the better. It is very necessarye (O ye people of Troye) in such matters to vse ripe and diligent counsel: for ye knowe right wel, that an errour cõmitted, can not afterwardes be restored to his perfectnes againe. But before the war beginneth, al hisentire and whole: and easye it is not to fall into suche inconuenience, but to flie and by mature deliberatiõ to auoyd it. For when the hand is lift vp to the battell, the euels & misfortunes encrease wout ende, vnto ẏ whiche victory alone, & no other condition be it neuer so modest, can geue anye

final

final end. Take hede therfore, ẏ ye chuse not warr in the place of peace, leſt that after ye haue felt the incõmodities of the warr, ye repent you when the occaſion ſhalbe voyd and gone. Furthermore, yf nother warr nor no other daunger ſhuld enſue & folow, yet it were neceſſarye euermore to chuſe the thyng ẏ wer iuſt and reaſonable. For this is verye certaine ẏ ſuche men haue the accõpliſhement of their deſiers. Nowe if ye will afterwardes examine the thinge, ye ſhall haue no leaſure, although ye haue a contrary wyll, to do otherwyſe. Se ye not the cõpanies of the Grecians ſpred about al your countrey in ſo great a numbre that it being ſo litle and ſo narowe can ſcarcely receiue thẽ? The whiche not withſtanding they be thus gathered oute of diuers places, yet they haue al one wyl to reuenge e-

uen

uen vnto the end al those, that haue receyued iniurie. And in very dede thei are so ready & so purposed to do their best, that it is no nede to bynd them by an othe, for they them selues haue so bounde them selues & so religious and so straycte an othe, that yf they would refuse it, menne might most easely cõstrayne them. Now what man is so vnprouided of good wit, that wil not render vp the thing, the which finally he may leese & greate detriment and losse? Shal he delat it at al (O Iupiter) because of the vncertayne yssue and end of the warre? No by the gods, the end is not vncertayne, nor it is not to be doubted but that equitie shal receyue her reward before vnrighteousnes: and that the iust shal receyue another maner of retribution, then the fauters of iniquitie, yf we nede not to doubte nother of

the

the one nor of the other, certaynely it is then vndoubtful, ẏ thei which haue the iuster cause shalbe victoriers and superiors in the war. And as concerning those which ye hope to haue to succur & ayde you: I am sure that many of our men wyl regarde them no more, then yf ye wer sure to haue a greater nūbre. And I say thys, ẏ if the rest of ẏ men of warre woulde stande styl without smityng of any stroke, that Ulixes alone is sufficient to annihilate all youre alies & confederates, and by wisedome and a fortunable spirite to destroye the whole multitude. This that I do saye, is not that I refuse or auoyde the warre, or that I am otherwyse desirous of newe affayres. Certes it is very easy for me to speake many other thynges, but it is not nedeful. For if ye take not pleasure in the thynges afore

spo-

spoken, we shoulde but in vayne goe any further. Nowe I doe call the great Jupiter hospitall, and all the other goddes and spirites the rulers of this prouince to witnes, that we beyng fyrst slyde and prouoked, are come in armes agaynste Troye, and yet at thys present doe desyre to ende thys matter by wordes onelye: and that we begynne not, nor by anye meanes doe styre by warre, but as constrayned by oure enemyes.

FINIS.

Imprinted at London in Pamles churcheyard, at the signe of the holy ghost, by John Cawood prynter to the Queenes hyghnes.